



भारत का राजपत्र

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No. 16] NEW DELHI, APRIL 16—APRIL 22, 2006, SATURDAY/CHAITRA 26—VAISAKHA 2, 1928

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सामिक्षक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1511.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतदद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन रमन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, बंगलौर को विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था जो कि अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्यों में संलग्न है (और न कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ के रूप में जो कि अनुसंधान मात्र के लिए विद्यमान है) की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति क्षेत्राधिकार

वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—

(क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।

(ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 47/2006/पा. सं. 203/81/2003-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)
(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)
New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006
(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1511. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Raman Research Institute, Bangalore has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category of 'scientific research association' (existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 47/2006/F. No. 203/81/2003-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

आयकर

का.आ. 1512. —सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतदद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2004

‘ से 31-3-2007 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस कैम्पस, बंगलौर-560012 को विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था जो कि अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्यों में संलग्न है (और न कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ के रूप में जो कि अनुसंधान मात्र के लिए विद्यमान है) की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वितीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा:—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 45/2006/फा. सं. 203/7/2006-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1512. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. National Institute of Advanced Studies, Indian Institute of Science Campus, Bangalore-560012 has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2004 to 31-3-2007 under the category 'University, College or other Institution' party engaged in research activities (and not as a scientific research association existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 45/2006/F. No. 203/7/2006-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आधकर)

का.आ. 1513.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन हरि शंकर सिंहानिया इलैस्ट्रेटर एण्ड टावररिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, राजस्थान को 'विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत

करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कठौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 40/2006/फा. सं. 203/37/2002-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1513.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization **Hari Shankar Singhania and Tyre Research Institute, Rajasthan** has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2001 to 31-3-2004 under the category 'University, College or other Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible

to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.

- (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 40/2006/F. No. 203/37/2002-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1514. — सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स सेन्टर फॉर लिकिंगड क्रिस्टल रिसर्च, बंगलौर 'वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ' (अनुसंधान मात्र के लिए विद्यमान) श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (दूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित व्यय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 41/2006/फा. सं. 203/67/2002-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1514. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2001 to 31-3-2004 under the category 'Scientific Research Association (existing solely for research)' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 41/2006/F. No. 203/67/2002-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

आयकर

का.आ. 1515. — सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स इंडियन स्टैटिस्टिकल इंस्टीट्यूट, 203, बी टी रोड, कोलकाता-35 को 'विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था' जो कि अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्यों में संलग्न है (और न कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ के

रूप में जो कि अनुसंधान मात्र के लिए विद्यमान है) की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा:—
- (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
- (ख) जिसमें व्यय प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 49/2006/फा. सं. 203/17/2003-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O.1515. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Indian Statistical Institute, 203, B.T. Road, Kolkata-35 has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2001 to 31-3-2004 under the category 'University, College or other Institution' partly engaged in research activities (and not as a scientific research association existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved

organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income and Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.

- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income and Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 49/2006/F. No. 203/17/2003-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1516.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन दि इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली को 'संगठन' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा:—

- (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
- (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 48/2006/फा. सं. 203/14/2006-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1516. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income and Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor:—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for social science research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.

(b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 48/2006/F. No. 203/14/2006-JTA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1517. —सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2004 से 31-3-2007 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कंस्ट्रक्शन मैनेजमेंट एंड रिसर्च (एनआईसीएमएआर), बालचन्द सेंटर, औपो. तारदेव, ए सी मार्केट, तारदेव, मुम्बई-400034 'संस्था' श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित करती है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा:—
- (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) का उप-खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
- (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 43/2006/फा. सं. 203/34/2005-आयकर नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006
 (INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1517. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. National Institute of Construction Management & Research (NICMAR), Walchand Centre, Opp. Tardeo, A.C. Market, Tardeo, Mumbai-400034 has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2004 to 31-3-2007 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 43/2006/F. No. 203/34/2005-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1518. —सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2002 से 31-3-2003 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिजाइन, अहमदाबाद, को 'संगठन'

ब्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की विधत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त धारा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) उप-खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 46/2006/फा. सं. 203/18/2003-आ.क. नि.-II]

दीपक गांग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1518. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2002 to 31-3-2003 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35

- of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income-Tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—

- (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
- (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 46/2006/F. No. 203/18/2003-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1519.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2004 से 31-3-2007 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स विपस्ना रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट मुम्बई को 'संस्था' श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित करती है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा:—
- (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा सामाजिक अनुसंधान/ सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई

उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के अन्तर्गत कठौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।

- (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 44/2006/फा. सं. 203/34/2004-आ.क. नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1519.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Vipassana Research Institute, Mumbai has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2004 to 31-3-2007 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income and Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for social and statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social research/statistical research.

[Notification No. 44/2006/F. No. 203/34/2004-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ। 1520.— सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टॉफ कालेज आफ इंडिया, हैदराबाद को 'संस्था' श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा सामाजिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 51/2006/फा. सं. 203/26/2003-आ.क.नि.-II]
दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1520. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read

with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2001 to 31-3-2004 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for social research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 51/2006/F. No. 203/26/2003 -ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ। 1521.— सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2004 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स हीराबाई कोवासजी ज़हांगीर मेडिकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे को 'संस्था' श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले

आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—

- (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
- (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 54/2006/फा. सं. 203/2/2006-आ.क.नि.-II]
दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1521. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Hirabai Cowasji Jehangir Medical Research Institute, Pune has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—

(a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.

(b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 54/2006/F. No. 203/2/2006-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ. 1522. —सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स डॉ न्यूनी साइन्टिफिक एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च, पी एस आई. आर. बिल्डिंग, आई एन. जी ए. कॉम्प्लेक्स महाकाली रोड, अन्धेरी (ईस्ट) मुम्बई-400093 को वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ (अनुसंधान मात्र के लिए विद्यमान) की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—

 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र है।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 42/2006/फा. सं. 203/23/2005-आ.क.नि.-II]
दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2006
(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1522. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Dr. Patani Scientific and Industrial Research, PSIR Building, INGA Complex, Mahakali Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400093 has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category of scientific research association' (existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 42/2006/F. No. 203/23/2005-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ. 1523. —सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन इन्टीट्यूट ऑफ कम्पनी सेक्रेटरीज ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली को 'संस्था' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त घैर (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा सामाजिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 55/2006/का. सं. 203/9/2006-आ.क.नि.-II]
 दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1523. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income

Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.

- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor:—

(a) specifying the amount received by the organization for social research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.

(b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science or statistical research.

[Notification No. 55/2006/F. No. 203/9/2006-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ. 1524.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2002 से 31-3-2005 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन पैसर्स हापफकिन इन्स्टीट्यूट फार ट्रैनिंग, रिसर्च एण्ड टेस्टिंग मुम्बई को 'संस्था' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—

(क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

(ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 53/2006/फा. सं. 203/7/2004-आ.क.नि.-II]
दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1524.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing, Mumbai has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2002 to 31-3-2005 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
- (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
- (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 53/2006/F. No. 203/7/2004-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ. 1525.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन नेशनल होटिकल्चरल रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट फारंडेशन, नई दिल्ली को 'संस्था' श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 52/2006/फा. सं. 203/32/2003-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1525.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation, New Delhi has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2001 to 31-3-2004 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 52/2006/F. No. 203/32/2003-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ. 1526.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2004 से 31-3-2007 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन "के. के. बिरला अकादमी, सूर्य किरण बिल्डिंग (5वाँ तल), 19 कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001" को 'अन्य संस्था' श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की

- उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
- (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
- (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 67/2006/फा. सं. 203/79/2004-आ.क.नि.-II]
दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O.1526. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization K.K. Birla Academy, Surya Kiran Building (5th floor), 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001 has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2004 to 31-3-2007 under the category other 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved institution shall maintain separate accounts for the amounts used for scientific research.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved institution shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved institution shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the institution to be used for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.

(b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 67/2006/F. No. 203/79/2004-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

(आयकर)

का. आ. 1527. —सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स एरोनॉटिकल डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी, 3 एफ, हंसालय बिल्डिंग एच. ए. एल. लायजन ऑफिस, 15, बाराखाम्बा रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001 को 'संघ' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जाता है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 66/2006/फा. सं. 203/82/2004-आ.क.नि.-II]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1527. —It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Aeronautical Development Agency, 3F, Hansalaya Building, HAL Liaison Office, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001

has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category 'Association' subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for scientific research.

[Notification No. 66/2006/F. No. 203/82/2004-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बीमा प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1528.— जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 31)की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री टी थामस मैथ्यू भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबंध निदेशक को तत्काल प्रभाव से 24 मार्च, 2006 (अपराह्न) से अर्थात् उनकी अधिकारिता की तारीख अथवा अगले आदेश तक, जो भी पहले हो, उपर्युक्त निगम का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा० सं.० 14/11/2004-बीमा-4]

बी.पी. भारद्वाज, निदेशक

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Insurance Division)

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1528.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T.

Thomas Mathew, Managing Director, Life Insurance Corporation of India as a Member of the said Corporation with effect from 24th March, 2006 (Afternoon) till the date of his superannuation or till further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 14/11/2004-Ins. -IV]

V.P. BHARDWAJ, Director

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1529.—रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड), राजभाषा नियम 1976 (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) के नियम 10 के उपनियम (2) और (4) के अनुसरण में मध्य रेलवे के नियन्त्रित रेल कार्यालयों को, जहां 80% से ज़्यादा अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

मध्य रेलवे

1. मुख्य कारखाना प्रबंधक (इंजीनियरी कारखाना) कार्यालय, मध्य रेल मनमाड
2. कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (पुल/बाढ़), मध्य रेल, मनमाड
3. कारखाना सहायक लेखा अधिकारी, मध्य रेल, मनमाड
4. वरिष्ठ साधारण प्रबंधक (माल/निपटान), मध्य रेल, मनमाड

[सं. हिंदी-2006/रा.भा. 1/12/1]

कृष्ण शर्मा, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S. O. 1529—Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), in pursuance of Sub Rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 (use for the official purposes of the Union hereby, notify the following Offices of Central Railway, where 80% or more Officers/Employees have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

Central Railway

1. Chief Workshop Manager (Engineering/Workshop) Office, Central Railway, Manmad.
2. Executive Engineer (Bridge/Flood) Central Railway, Manmad.
3. Workshop Assistant Account Officer Central Railway, Manmad.
4. Senior Material Manager (Material/Disposal) Central Railway, Manmad.

[No. Hindi-2006/O.L. 1/12/1]

KRISHNA SHARMA, Jt. Director, (O. L.)

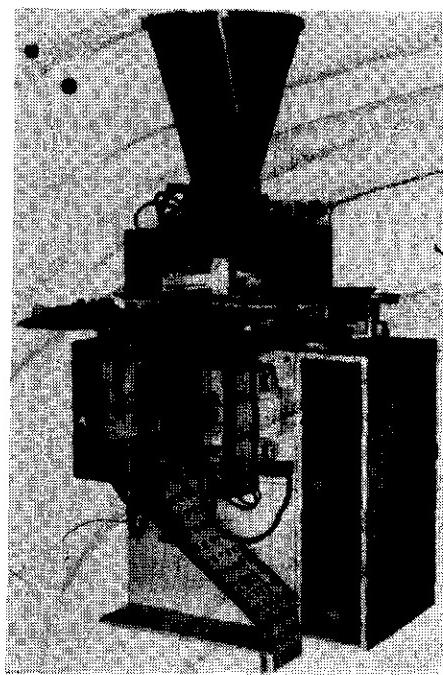
उपधोक्ता भाषण, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपधोक्ता भाषण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 1530.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और भाष मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और भाष मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेबा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऋषभ इंजीनियरिंग, प्लाट सं 3, भगत सिंह कालोनी, बल्लभगढ़, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन भरण) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ऋषभ इंजीनियरी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/195 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल आयतनीय यांत्रिक (पिस्टन प्रकार) स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। इसका आउटपुट 60—240 पाउच प्रति मिनट है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग द्रव उत्पादों जैसे शैम्पू, हेयर आयल, खाद्य तेल, क्रीम, रसायन और इसी प्रकार के द्रवों को भरने में होता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण मशीन भी होंगे जो 1 ग्रा. से 1 कि. ग्रा. या समतुल्य आयतन की रेज की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(274)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक भाष विज्ञान

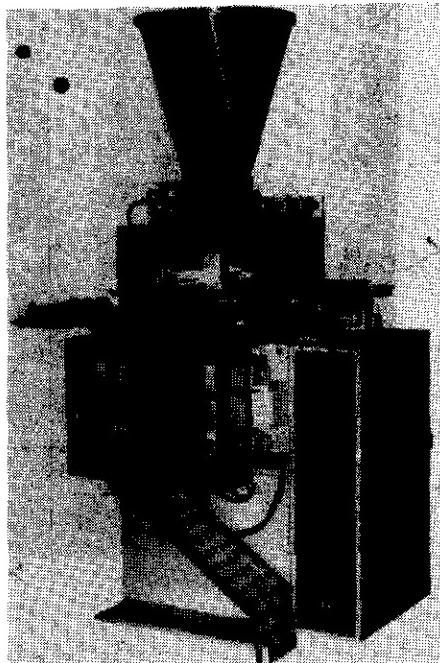
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 11 November, 2005

S.O. 1530.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) (herein referred to as the said model) and with brand name 'Rishabh Engineering' manufactured by M/s Rishabh Engineering, Plot No. 3, Bhagat Singh Colony, Ballabghar, Faridabad, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/195;



The said model is a volumetric mechanical (Piston type) automatic filling machine of maximum capacity 100 g and minimum capacity of 1 g. Its output is 60—240 pouches per minute. It operates on 230 V and 50 Hz alternative current power supply. It may consist of 4 to 8 tracks. It is used for filling of liquid products such as shampoo, hair oil, edible oil, cream, chemicals and the like.

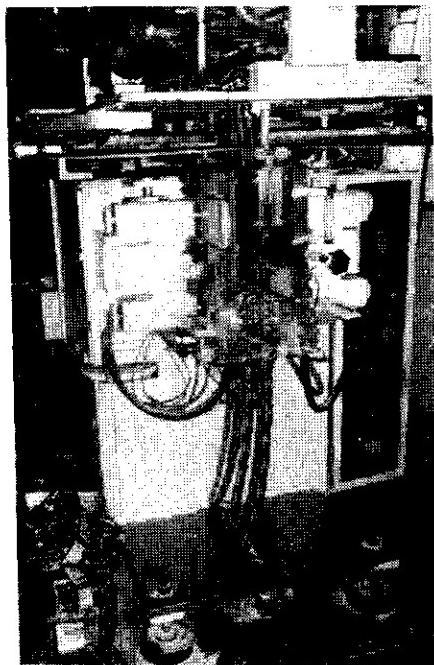
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between from 1 g. to 1 kg. or of equivalent volume, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(274)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 1531.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऋषभ इंजीनियरिंग, प्लाट सं 3, भगतसिंह कालोनी, बल्लभगढ़, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा द्वारा निर्मित भरण मशीन (कप भरण) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ऋषभ” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/196 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल आयतनीय यांत्रिक (कप भरण प्रकार) स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। इसका आउटपुट 30—75 पाउच प्रति मिनट है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पाद जैसे नमक, मासाले, दालें चिप्स, अनाज, चाय, चीनी, बीज, डिटरजेंट, फार्मास्युटिकल, कृषि उत्पाद और इस प्रकार के द्रवों को भरने में होता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण मशीन भी होंगे जो 1 ग्रा. से 1 कि. ग्रा. या समतुल्य आयतन की रेंज की क्षमता वाले हैं।

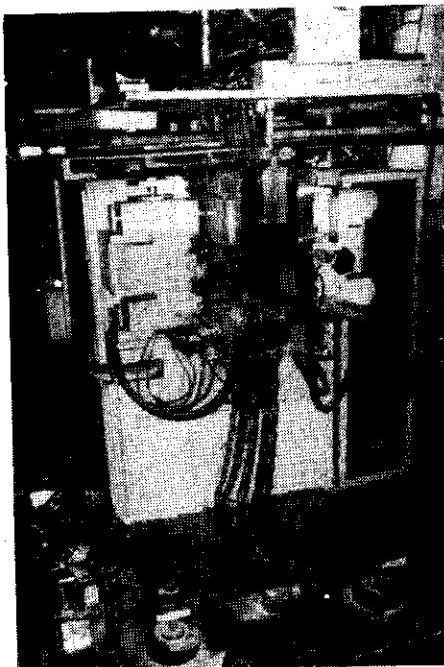
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(274)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

S.O. 1531.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Automatic filling machine (Cup Filler) (herein referred to as the said model) and with brand name 'Rishabh Engineering' manufactured by M/s Rishabh Engineering, Plot No. 3, Bhagat Singh Colony, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Haryana and which is assigned the approval IND/09/05/196;



The said model is a volumetric mechanical (Cup Filler type) automatic filling machine of maximum capacity 100 g and minimum capacity of 1 g. Its output is 30-75 pouches per minute. It operates on 230 V and 50 Hz alternative current power supply. It may consist of 2 to 8 tracks. It is used for filling the free flowing products such as salts, spices, pulses, chips, grains, tea, sugar, rice, seeds, detergents, pharmaceuticals, agricultural products and the like.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between from 1 g to 1 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(274)/2004]

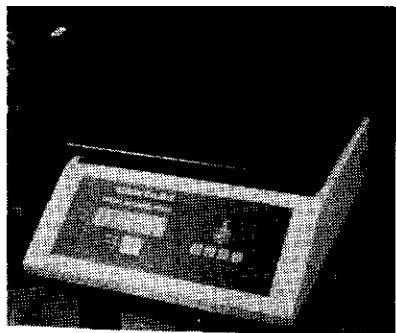
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1532.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैरसर्स बिन इंटरप्राइजेज, जी-एस/30, सैन्ट्रल फैसिलिटी बिल्डिंग, ए पी एम सी फ्रूट मार्किट, महानगर बैंक के पीछे, सैकटर-19, बाशी, नवी मुम्बई-400705 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डब्ल्यूई” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “विटेज” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/886 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघोषतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघोषतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल को विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 2 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(93)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1532.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "WE" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "WINTAGE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Win Enterprises, G-S/30, Central Facility Building, A.P.M.C. Fruit Market, Behind Maha Nagar Bank, Sector-19 Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400705 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/886.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 Kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to the sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50Kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 10000 for '*e*' value of 100mg. to 2g or with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(93)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1533.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विन इंटरप्राइजेज, जी-एस/30, सैन्ट्रल फैसिलिटी बिल्डिंग, ए पी एम सी फ्रूट मार्किट, महानगर बैंक के पीछे, सैक्टर-19, वाशी, नवी मुम्बई-400705 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डब्ल्यू पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम “विन्टेज” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/887 समनुदेशित किया गया है, प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघोषतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघोषतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्दर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 किलो ग्राम से 5000 कि. ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षतमा वाले हैं और ई मान 1×10^k , 2×10^k या 5×10^k , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(93)/2005]

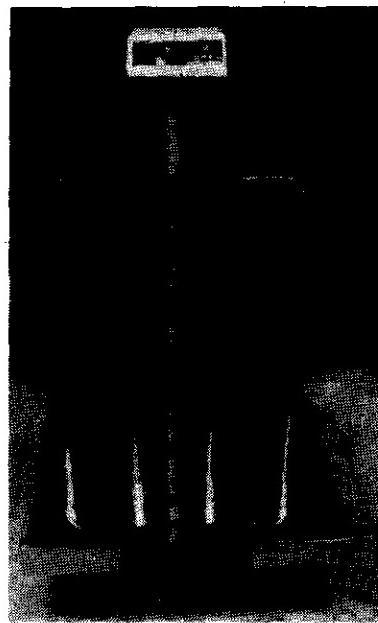
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1533.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "WP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "WINTAGE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Win Enterprises, G-S/30, Central Facility Building, A.P.M.C. Fruit Market, Behind Maha Nagar Bank, Sector-19, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400705 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/987.

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 Kg. and minimum capacity of 2 Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50Kg and up to 5000 Kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(93)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1534.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एस्के इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लाट नं० 13, चौथा ऊस स्ट्रीट, संकरादास स्वामीगल नगर, लाऊसपेट, पांडिचेरी-605008 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डीएस-294” शृंखला के अंकक सूचना सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एसके” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/1096 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल(नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा। और माडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(227)/2005]

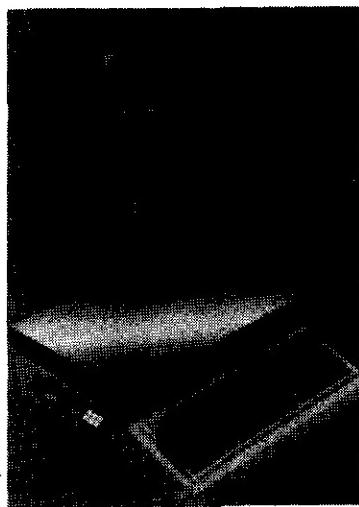
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1534.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of series 'DS-294' and of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) with brand name "ESSKAY(hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Esskay Electronics Weighing System, plot no. 13, 4th Cross Street, Snkaradass Swamigal Nagar, Lawspet, Pondicherry-605 008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1096;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accusacy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 2 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k where K is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

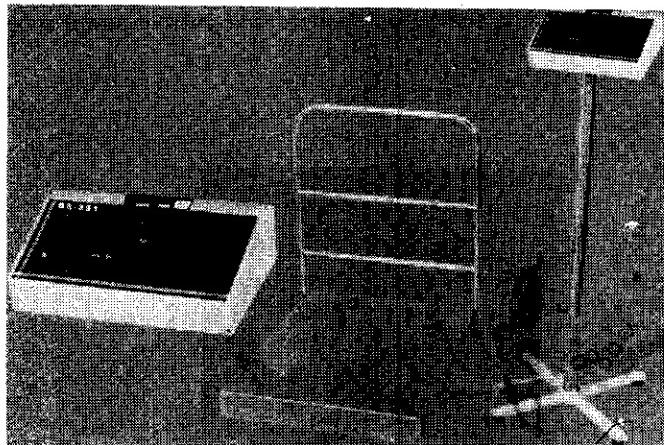
[F. No. WM-21(227)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1535.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एस्के इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लाट नं० 13, चौथा क्रास स्ट्रीट, संकरादास स्वामीगल नगर, लाऊसपट, पाण्डिचेरी-605008 द्वारा विनिर्मित माध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डीएम-291” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एसके” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/1097 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और माडल को उसकी समग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, कार्य निष्पादन, सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी समग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक कीरेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^k , 2×10^k या 5×10^k , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

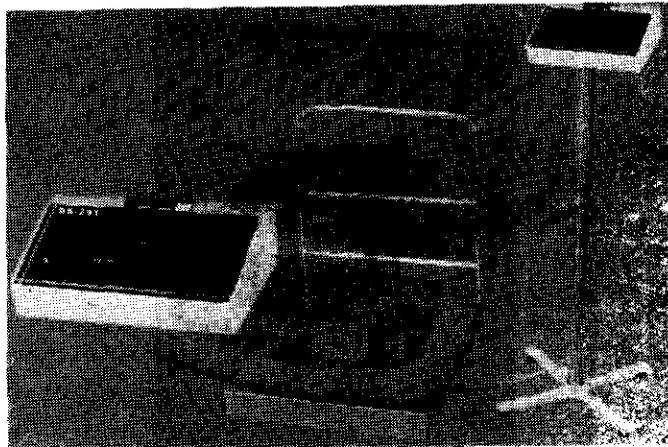
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(227)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1535.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of series 'DS-291' and of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) with brand name "ESSKAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Esskay Electronics Weighing System, Plot No. 13, 4th Cross Street, Sankaradass Swamigal Nagar, Lawspet, Pondicherry-605008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1097;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5 g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(227)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1536.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ही-टैक व्हेंग सिस्टम नं. 6/646-सी लक्ष्मी नगर, मदुरई रोड, वरधा नगर-626001 तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ओ पी बी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ऑरसन” है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/132 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(347)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1536.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "OPB" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ORSON" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Hi-Tech Weighing Systems, No. 6/646-C, Lakshmi Nagar, Madurai Road, Virudhanagar-626001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/132;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(347)/2005]

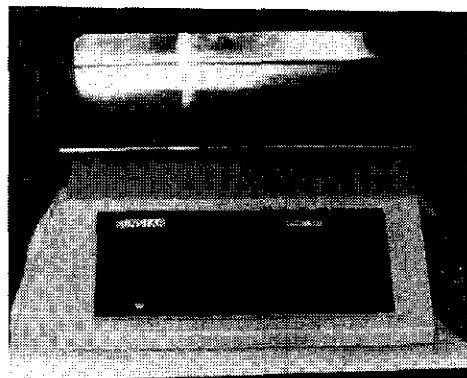
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1537.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राथिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनस्टार सिस्टम्स, स्लाट नं.-1, चेयरमैन मार्किट, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के पास, मैन नरेला रोड, घेरा, नई दिल्ली-81 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एस एस टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सनस्टार” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/176 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 24 किग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल-ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टार्टिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्राम से 50 ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 किलो ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 या 5×10^8 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(22)/2006]

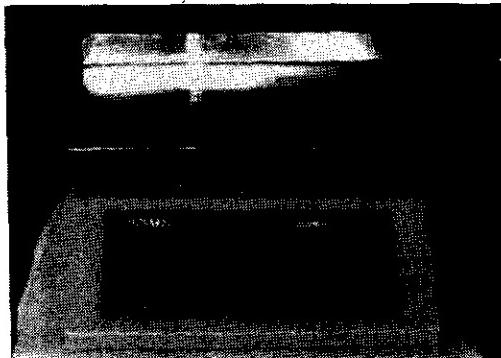
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विभिन्न माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1537.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SST" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SUNSTAR" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sunstar Systems, Plot No. 1, Chairman Market, Near PNB Bank, Main Narela Road, Gheora, New Delhi-81 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/176;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 24 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 5000 for '*e*' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 100 mg. or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(27)/2006]

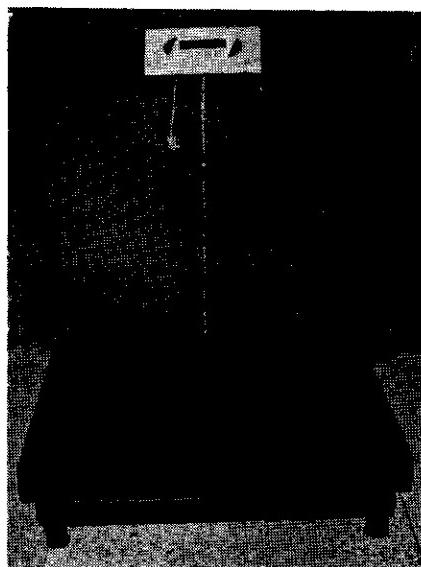
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1538.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनस्टार सिस्टम्स, प्लाट नं.-1, चेयरमैन मार्किट, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के पास, मैन नरेला रोड, घेरा, नई दिल्ली-81 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस एस पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सनस्टार” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/177 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 किलो ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(22)/2006]

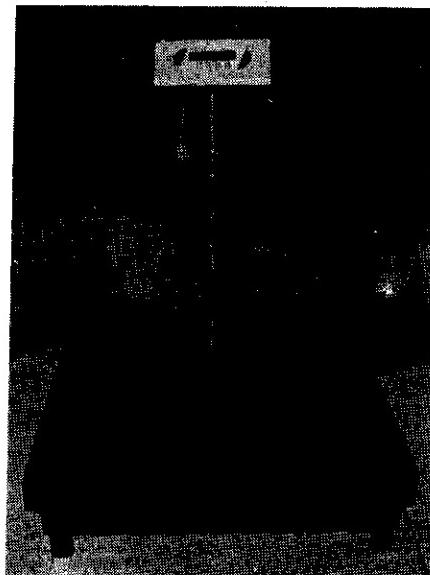
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1538.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SSP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SUNSTAR" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sunstar Systems, Plot No. 1, Chairman Market, Near PNB Bank, Main Narela Road, Gheora, New Delhi-81 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/177;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(22)/2006]

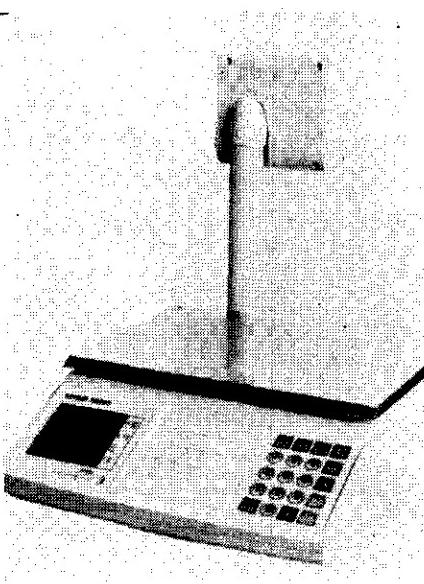
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1539.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैटलर टोलेडो इण्डिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, अमर हिल, साको विहार रोड, मुंबई-400072 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “बी टी बीन” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मैटलर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/128 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक मोनो ब्लॉक टेक्नोलॉजी आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 किलोग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंदी की जाएगी और मॉडल में उसकी समग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य सिद्धांत आदि के अनुसार कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(350)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

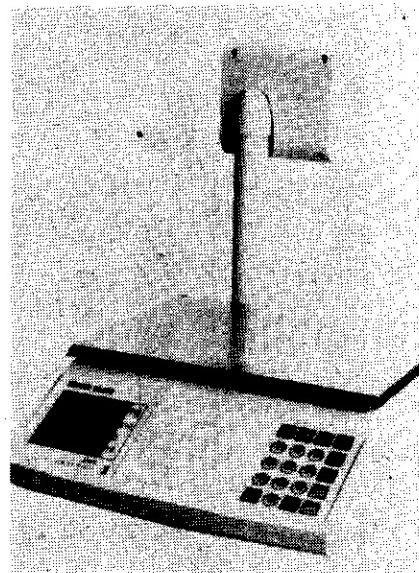
New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1539.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of 'bTwin' series with brand name "Mettler" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Private Limited, Amar Hill, Saki Vihar Road, Mumbai-400072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/128;

The said model is a mono-block technology based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). Its maximum capacity is 15 kg and minimum capacity 100 g. The value verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display(LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 100 mg to 2g, and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5 g. or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(350)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

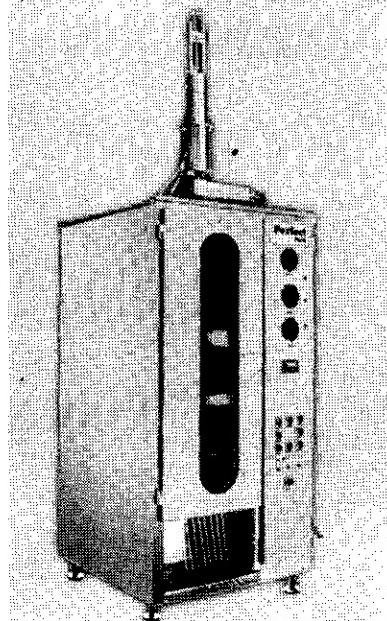
नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1540.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स परफैक्ट पैकेजिंग सोलूशन, # डी-14, इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, मौला अली, हैदराबाद-500040 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पी पी एस-V” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक स्वचालित फिलिंग मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) के (मैकेनिक टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “परफैक्ट पैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/912 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित फिलिंग मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। यह लगातार सकारात्मक डिस्प्लेसमेंट के तहत पिस्टन तंत्र के सिद्धान्त पर काम करती है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 ग्राम अथवा मिली लीटर में आयतन के बराबर है। इसका उपयोग चिकनाईयुक्त द्रव उत्पाद जैसे - बेजिटेबल ऑयल, घी, वनस्पति, मारजरिन इत्यादि की भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह पैकेज के आकार तथा द्रव की चिकनाई के आधार पर प्रति मिनट अधिकतम 10 से 50 पैकेट भरती है।

Perfect Packaging Solutions



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन की कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 2 ग्राम से 2000 ग्राम तक की क्षमता के हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(212)/2005]

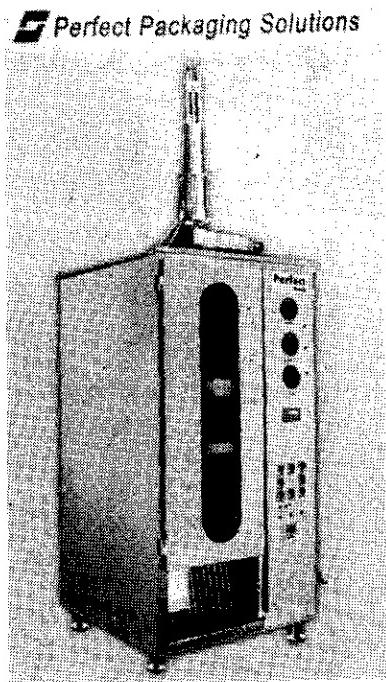
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विभिन्न माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1540.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, Automatic Filling Machine (Piston Filler) of mechanical type of "PPS-V" series with brand name "PERFECT PACK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Perfect Packaging Solutions, # D-14, Industrial Estate, Moula Ali, Hyderabad - 500040 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/90/2005/912;

The said model is an automatic filling machine (Piston Filler). It works on the principle of piston filling mechanism under constant positive displacement. Its capacity is in the range of 2g to 2000g or equivalent volume in ml. It is used for filling of viscous liquid products like vegetable oils, ghee, vanaspati, margarine etc. It fills 10 to 50 fills per minute (max.) depending upon the size of the pack and viscosity of the liquids.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 2g to 2000g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(212)/2005]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

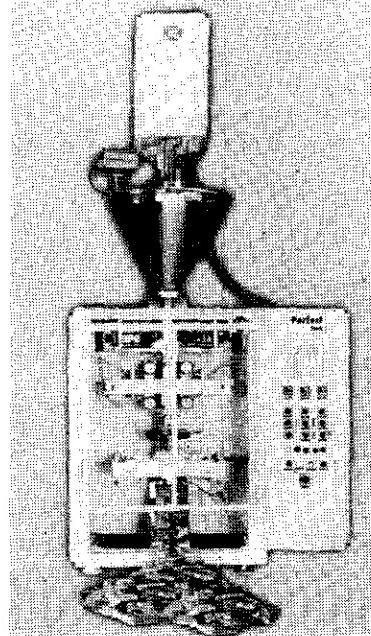
नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1541.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स परफैक्ट पैकेजिंग सोलूशन, # डी-14 इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, मौला अली, हैदराबाद-500040 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पी पी एस-ए” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औंगर फिलर) के (मैकेनिक टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “परफैक्ट पैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/913 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औंगर फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 ग्राम। अथवा आगर स्क्रू के व्यास के अनुरूप मि.ली. में समतुल्य आयतन के बराबर है। यह उत्पाद की विशिष्टता तथा भरे जाने वाले उत्पाद की मात्रा के आधार पर प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) 20 से 90 पैकेट भरती है। यह मशीन 230 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है। यह असहज प्रवाह वाले उत्पाद जैसे दुग्ध पाउडर, कॉफी पाउडर, गेहूं का आटा, पिसे मसाले, औषध पाउडर, दंतमंजन, रसायन आदि भरने के लिए प्रयोग की जाती है।

Perfect Packaging Solutions



केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की भरण मशीनें भी होंगी जो 2 ग्राम में 1000 ग्राम तक की क्षमता वाली हों।

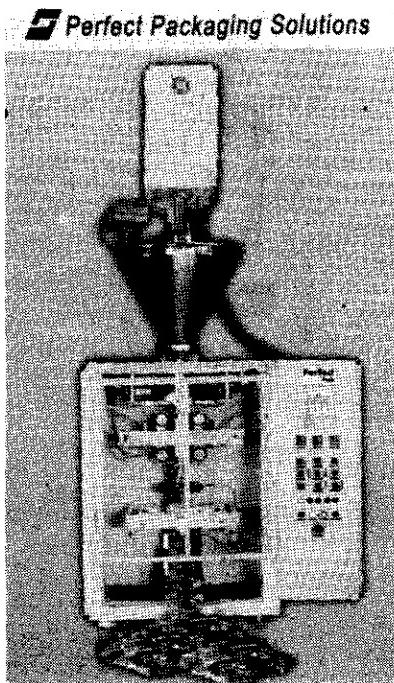
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(212)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1541.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating Automatic Filling Machine (Auger Filler) of "PPS-A" series with brand name "PERFECT PACK" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Perfect Packaging Solutions, # D-14, Industrial Estate, Moula Ali, Hyderabad - 500040 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/913:



The said model is an automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) with a capacity in the range of 2g to 1000g or of equivalent volume in ml depending upon the diameter of Auger screw. Its output is 20 to 90 fills per minute (max.) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the fill. It operates on 230V and 50Hz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling the non-free flowing products such as milk powder, coffee powder, wheat flour, ground spices, pharmaceutical powder, tooth powder, chemicals etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between from 2g to 1000g Manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

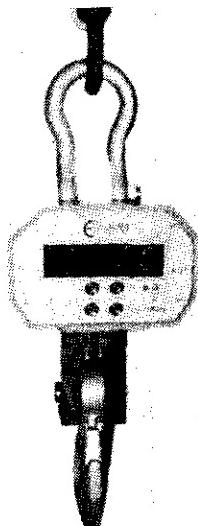
[F. No. WM-21(212)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1542.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राथिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ईंगल डिजीटल स्केल, तृतीय तल, एन के वाई टाक्सर्स, अजानी स्केअर, वर्था गेड, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए सी एस-5 टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “आइवा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/1035 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (क्रेन प्रकार) यथार्थता युक्त (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 1 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग एलेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मर्शिन को एक पूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 10,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^k , 2×10^k या 5×10^k , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

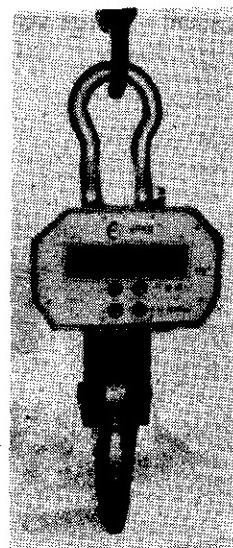
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(89)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1542.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with digital indication of "ACS 5T" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AIWA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Digital Scales, 3rd Floor, N.K.Y. Towers, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/1035;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) with a maximum capacity of 5000kg. and minimum capacity of 20kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 10,000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(89)/2005]

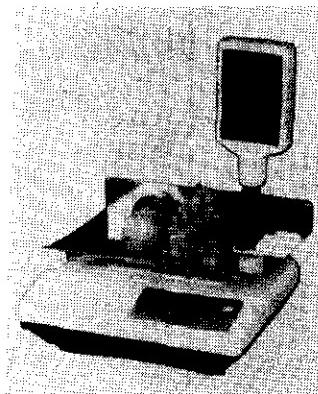
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1543.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सी टैक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 13 साई शक्ति सोसायटी, गणेश नगर, पंच कुटीर, आई आई टी पवई, मुम्बई-76 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सी ई एच टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सी-टैक" है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/967 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मैक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(269)/2005]

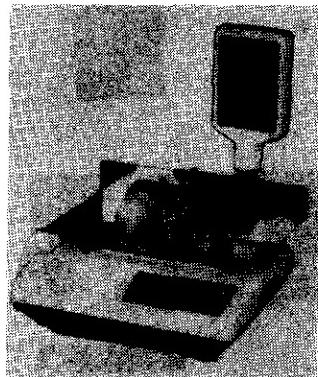
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1543.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "CEHT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "C-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. C-Tech Electronics, 13, Sai Shakti Society, Ganesh Nagar, Panch Kutir, IIT Pawai, Mumbai-76 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/967;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts and 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

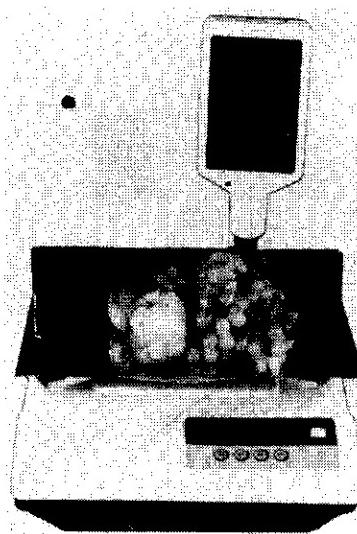
[F. No. WM-21(269)/2005]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1544.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त मिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपवर्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उक्त मॉडल द्वारा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सी टैक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 13, साई शक्ति सोसायटी, गणेश नगर, पंच कुटीर, आई आई टी पब्ल्यू, मुम्बई-76 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “सी ई टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सी-टैक” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/968 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किंग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक ‘ई’ मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(269)/2005]

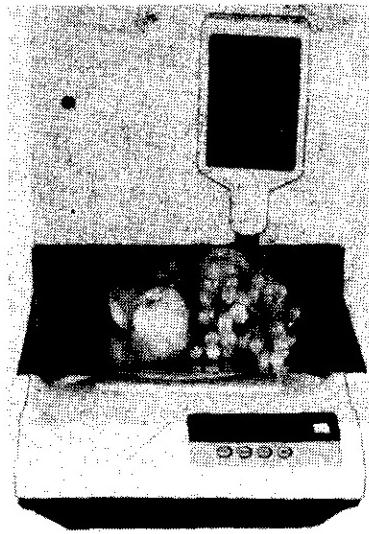
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1544.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CET" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "C-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. C-Tech Electronics, 13, Sai Shakti Society, Ganesh Nagar, Panch Kutir, IIT Pawai, Mumbai-76 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/968;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

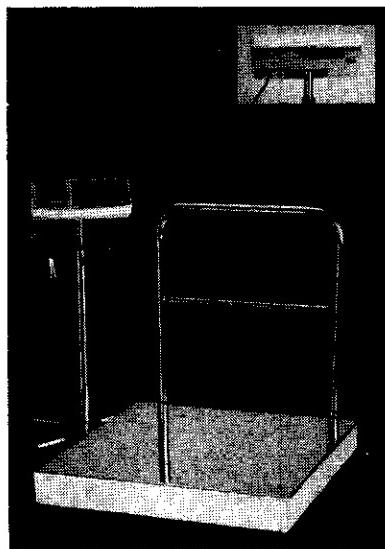
[F. No. WM-21(269)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1545.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सी टैक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 13 साई शक्ति सोसायटी, गणेश नगर, पंच कुटीर, आई आई टी पवर्ह, मुम्बई-76 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "सी ई पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सी-टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/969 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^k , 2×10^k या 5×10^k के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(269)/2005]

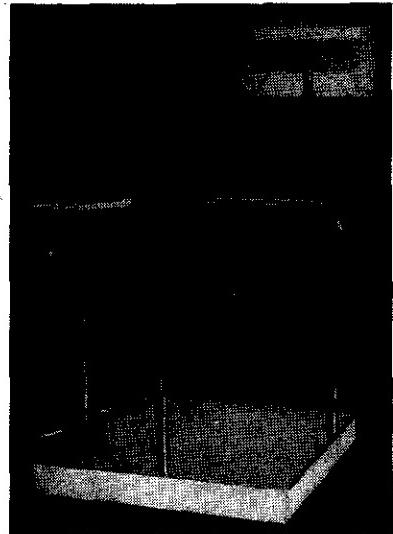
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1545.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CEP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "C-TECH" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. C-Tech Electronics, 13, Sai Shakti Society, Ganesh Nagar, Panch Kutir, IIT Pawai, Mumbai-76 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/968;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 1000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(269)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1546.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टेक्नो ऐज इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लाट नं. 256, डिफेंस कालोनी, सैनिकपुरी, सिकन्दराबाद—500594 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “टी ई ई एच एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लिबरा” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/888 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करता है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 500 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्थिरणा प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक ‘ई’ मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(178)/2005]

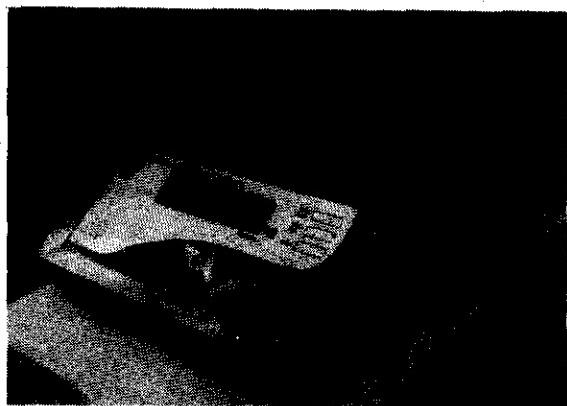
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1546.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TEE-HS" series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "LIBRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Techno Edge Electronics Private Limited, Plot No. 256, Defence Colony, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad-500594, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/888;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 6kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent that opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(178)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1547.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभवता है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टेक्नो ऐज इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लाट नं. 256, डिफेंस कालोनी, सैनिकपुरी, सिकन्दराबाद—500594 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “टी ई ई टी एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लिबरा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/889 समतुरेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक ‘ई’ मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(178)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1547.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TEE-TS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "LIBRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Techno Edge Electronics Private Limited, Plot No. 256, Defence Colony, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad-500594, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/889;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

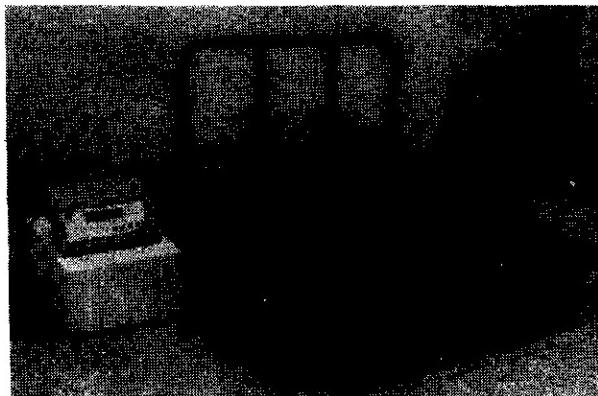
[F. No. WM-21(1-S)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1548.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रसुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टेक्नो ऐज इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, स्लाइट नं. 256, डिफेंस कालोनी, सैनिकपुरी, सिकन्दराबाद—500594 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “टी ई ई एफ एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लिबरा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/890 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक था त आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रति वर्ती धारा विधुत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्ट्राइंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

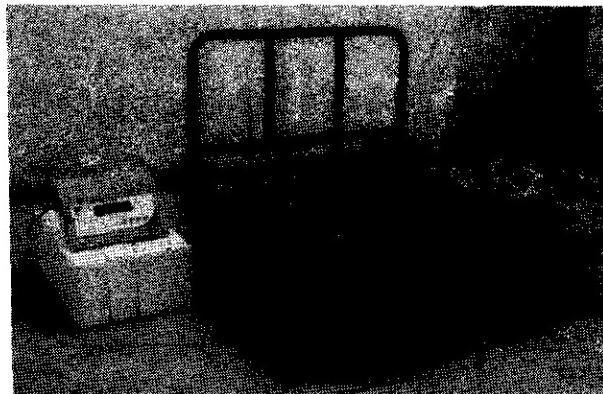
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(178)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1548.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "TEE-FS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "LIBRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Techno Edge Electronics Private Limited, Plot No. 256, Defence Colony, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad-500594, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/890;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

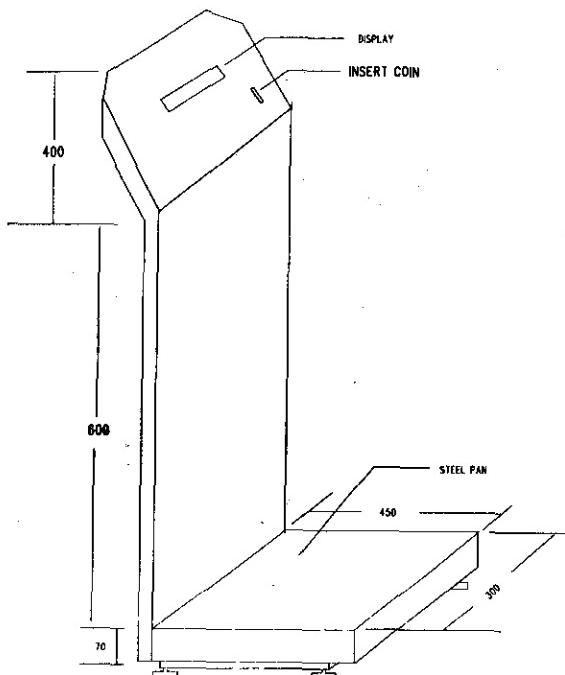
[F. No. WM-21(178)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1549.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न विस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टेक्नो ऐज इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लाट नं. 256, डिफेंस कालोनी, सैनिकपुरी, सिकन्दराबाद—500594 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “टी ई ई पी एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन सिवके द्वारा संचालित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लिबरा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/891 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 या 5×10^8 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

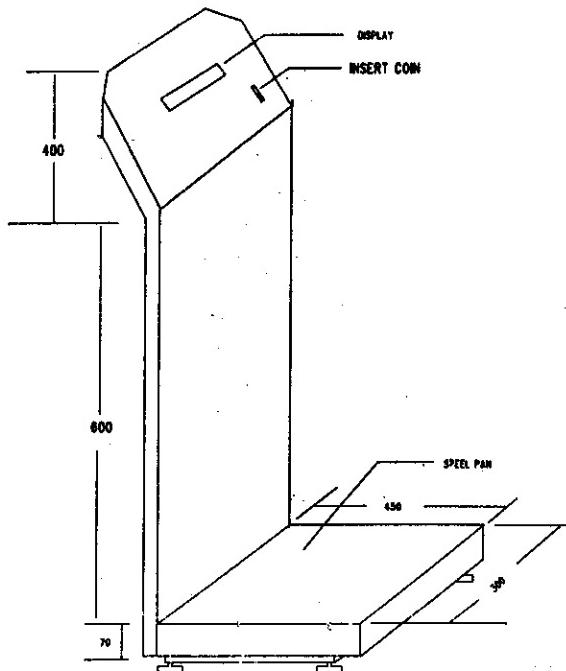
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(178)/2005]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1549.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Person weighing machine-Coin Operated) of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) belonging to "TEE-PS" series with brand name "LIBRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Techno Edge Electronics Private Limited, Plot No. 256, Defence Colony, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad-500 594, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/891;

The said model (See the figure given) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with the maximum capacity of 150kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. The Display is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. It operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, Machine shall be sealed to prevent its opening for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg to 200kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(178)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1550.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा पिसीक्लीश टेक्नीस्के लंडेसेन्स्टालय (पी टी बी), जर्मनी, द्वारा अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परनुक और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैटलर टोलिडो गम्बाएच, आईएम लांगयेर 8606 ग्रीफेन्स्टी स्विटरजरलैण्ड द्वारा विनिर्भित और भारत में मैटलर टोलिडो इण्डिया प्रा. लि. अमर हिल्स, एस बी रोड, पोवर्इ मुंबई-400072 द्वारा बिना किसी परिवर्तन और परिवर्धन के बिक्री किए गए विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-I) वाले “ए एल” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मैटलर टोलिडो” है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/540 समनुदेंशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक और मापने वाले सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार के) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी $\text{ई} \geq 1\text{एम}$ जी के लिए सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल एन $\leq 210,000$ के संबंध में अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्रा., $\text{ई} = 1 \text{ मि.ग्रा. या } 51 \text{ ग्रा.}, \text{ ई} = 1 \text{ मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।$

स्टार्टिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(81)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10 April, 2006

S.O. 1550.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the model approval certificate issued by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Special accuracy class (Accuracy Class-I) and of series "AL" with brand name "Mettler-Toledo" and manufactured by M/s Mettler-Toledo GmbH, Im Langacher, 8606 Grefensee, Switzerland and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s. Mettler-Toledo India Private Limited, Amar Hills, S.V. Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/05/540;



The said model is an electronic and measuring cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with maximum capacity of 210g, $e = 1\text{mg}$ or maximum capacity 51g, $e = 1\text{mg}$ in respect of verification scale interval $n \leq 210,000$ for $e \geq 1\text{mg}$. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

[F. No. WM-21(81)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1551.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा पिसीक्सीश टेक्नीस्के लंडेसेन्हटालय (पी टी बी), जर्मनी, द्वारा अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उप-धारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैटलर टोलिडो गम्बाएच, आईएम लांगवेर 8606 ग्रीफेन्सी स्ट्रिटजरलैण्ड द्वारा निर्मित और भारत में मैटलर टोलिडो इण्डिया प्रा. लि. अमर हिल्स, एस बी रोड, प्रोव्है, सुंबई-400072 द्वारा बिना किसी परिवर्तन और परिवर्धन के बिक्रीत किए गए उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “पी ऎल-एस/जे एल-सी/जे एल जी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मैटलर टोलिडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/13/05/541 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल एक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक और मापने वाले सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 8100 ग्रा., $\text{ई} = 1$ ग्राम या अधिकतम क्षमता 81 ग्राम, $\text{ई} = 100$ मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल का मान एन ≤ 15500 के लिए $\text{ई} \geq 1$ मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(81)/2005]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1551.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the model approval certificate issued by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by third proviso to Sub-section (3) and Sub-Sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues, approves and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy class (Accuracy Class-II) and of series "PL-S/JL-C/JL-G" with brand name "Mettler-Toledo" and manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo GmbH, Im Langacher, 8606 Grefensee, Switzerland and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s. Mettler-Toledo India Private Limited, Amar Hills, S.V. Road, Powai, Mumbai-400 072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/I3/05/541:



The said model is an electronic and measuring cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with maximum capacity of 8100g, $e = 1\text{g}$ or maximum capacity 81g, $e = 10\text{mg}$ in respect of verification scale interval $n \leq 15500$ for $e \geq 1\text{mg}$. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

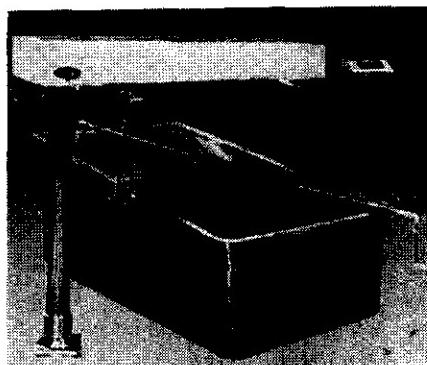
[F. No. WM-21(81)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1552.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स आरबिट्रॉन इंटर प्राइज, सं. ई-120, जी आई डी सी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक जोन, सेक्टर-26, कोलवडा रोड, गांधी नगर, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पी टी एस” शून्खला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “प्रॉमट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/54 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित अधियतुलन व्यवहार है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत व्यवहार पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, निष्पान्द सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शून्खला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए $500 \text{ से } 10,000$ तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 15 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^4, 2 \times 10^4$ या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

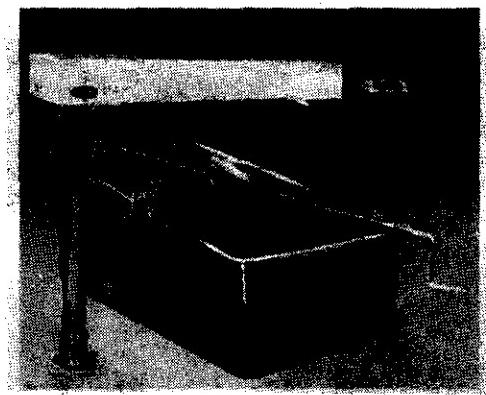
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(343)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1552.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic weighing instrument (tank Weighing type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series 'PTS' and with brand name "PROMPT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Orbitron Enterprise, No. E-120, GIDC Electronic Zone, Sector-26, Kolvada Road, Gandhinagar, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/54:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with the maximum capacity of 5 tonne and minimum capacity of 20kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 15 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' c ' value of 5g. or more and with ' c ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

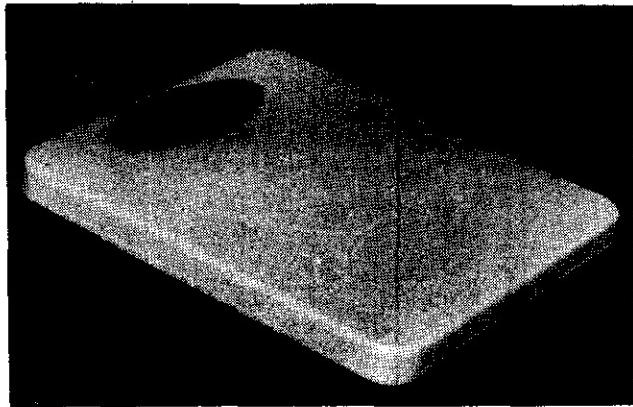
[F. No. WM-21(343)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1553.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कैलेन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स, एस नं. 193, आई डी ए, फेस-IV, चेइलपल्ली, हैदराबाद-500051 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले (सी एल हेल्थ) शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित उपकरण (इलैक्ट्रॉनिक व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन—हेल्थ स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “कैल-ऑन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/936 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रभाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (इलैक्ट्रॉनिक व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन—हेल्थ स्केल) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 मि. ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रभाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से 200 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(48)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1553.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Electronic Person weighing machine-Health Scale) of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) belonging to "CL-HEALTH" series with brand name "CAL-ON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Cal-On Instruments, S. No. 193, IDA, Phase-IV, Cherlapally, Hyderabad-500 051 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/936;



The said model (see the figure given above) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with the maximum capacity of 150kg. and minimum capacity is 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. The display is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

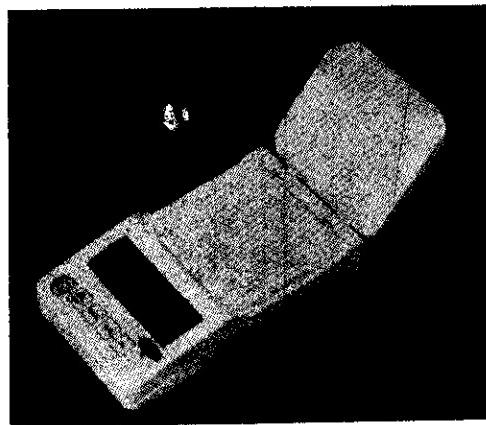
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg. to 200kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(48)/2005]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1554.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योग के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कैलन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स, एस नं. 193, आई डी ए, फेस-IV, चैल्लपल्ली, हैदराबाद-500051 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले (सी एल पाकेट स्केल) शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित उपकरण (टेबल टॉप-पाकेट स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “केल-ऑन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/935 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप-पाकेट स्केल) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

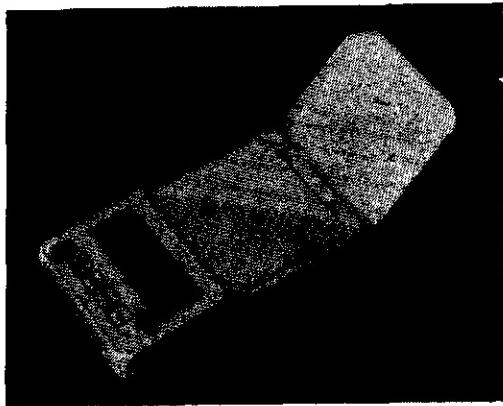
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(48)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1554.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type-Pocket Scale) with digital indication of "CL-POCKET" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "CAL-ON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Cal-On Instruments, S. No. 193, IDA, Phase-IV, Cherlapally, Hyderabad-500 051 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/935;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type-Pocket Scale) with a maximum capacity of 120kg. and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for ' e ' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 100 mg or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(48)/2005]

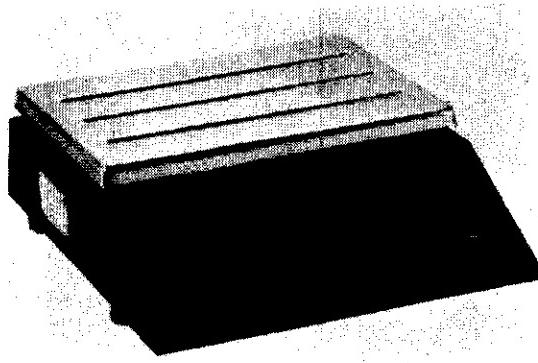
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

1074G/06-9

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1555.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आँकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ल्यूमैक कारपोरेशन, जज कम्पाउंड, मण्डी रामदास, मथुरा-281001 उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एल सी डी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ल्यूमैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/147 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(13)/2006]

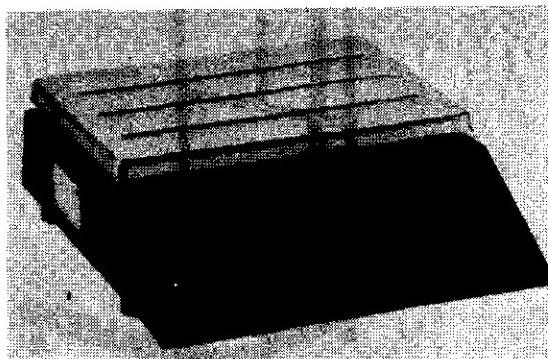
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1555.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "LCT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "LUMEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Lumec Corporation, Judge Compound, Mandi Ramdas, Mathura, U.P.-281001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/147;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

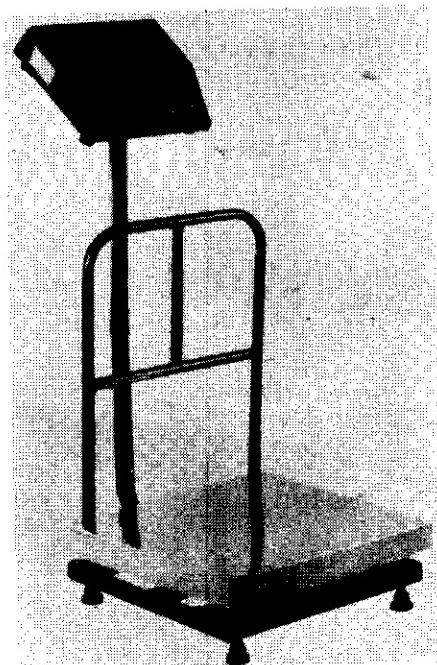
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(13)/2006]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1556.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लयूमैक कारपोरेशन, जज कम्पाउण्ड मण्डी रामदास मथुरा-281001 उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एल सी पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लयूमैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/148 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2,000 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत छँटाव नात्मक धरित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वाल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान $1 \times 10^{+k}$, $2 \times 10^{+k}$ या $5 \times 10^{+k}$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक याऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(13)/2006]

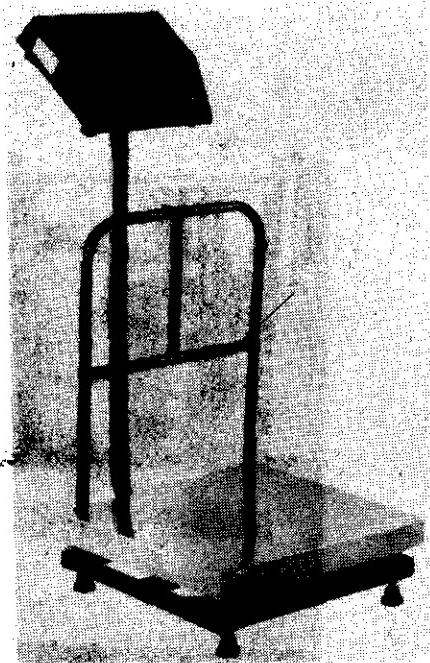
पी. ए. कृष्णपूर्ण, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1556.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type), weighing instrument with digital indication of "LCP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "LUMEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Lumeec Corporation, Judge Compound, Mandi Raundas, Mathura, U.P.-281001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/148:

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and maximum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) type indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5,000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , ' k ' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(13)/2006]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

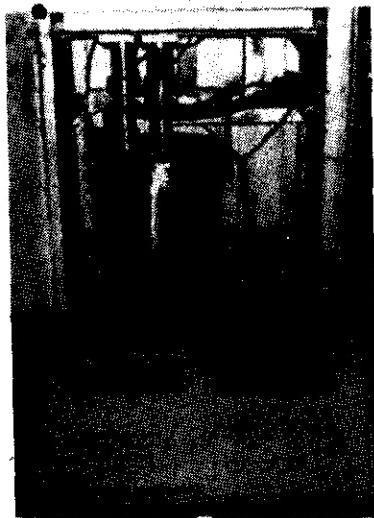
नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1557.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इन्टरपैक मशीन्स प्रा. लि., संख्या 44/5, नव सहयाद्री सोसायटी, पोस्ट ऑफिस के पास, पुणे-411052, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-I) वाले “बी डब्ल्यू ऐस-100” शृंखला के डिस्कंटिन्यूअस टोटेलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हॉपर वेयर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इन्टरपैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/144 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कंटिन्यूअस टोटेलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हॉपर वेयर प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 35 किग्रा और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 किलो ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा जिससे मॉडल की सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किंट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धान्त आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 1 किलोग्राम से 100 किलोग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू ऐम-21(335)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

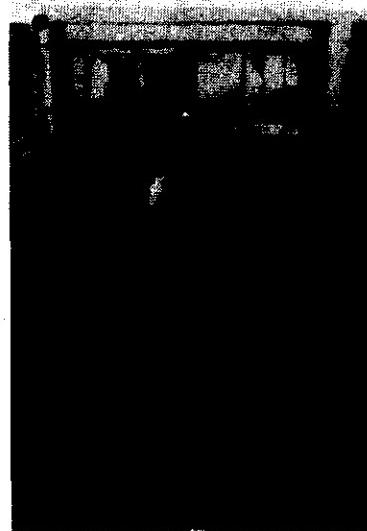
New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1557.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Hopper Weigher type) belonging to class-1 of "BWS-100" series with brand name "INTERPACK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Interpack Machines Pvt. Ltd. No. 44/5, Nav Sahyadri Society, Near Post Office, Pune-411 052, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/144;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Hopper Weigher type). Its maximum capacity is 35kg, minimum capacity is 10kg and verification interval is 50g. The machine is designed to weigh the various ingredient used in spice industries, rubber industries, plastic and detergent industries etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) type indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 1kg. to 100kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(335)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1558.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इन्टरपैक मशीन्स प्रा. लि., संख्या 44/5, नव शाहादरी सोसायटी, पोस्ट ऑफिस के पास, पुणे-411052, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग रेफ (एक्स) जहां एक्स=1 है, वाले “जी एक एम-50” शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (वे फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम “इन्टरपैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/145 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (वे फिलर प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. है और इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 10 भरण प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को ग्रेन्यूल, चाय, चीनी, चावल, गेहूं, एनिमल फीड, पेस्टिसाइड आदि जैसे प्री प्रोसेसिंग उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

स्टार्पिंग एलेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त यशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धान्त आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 1 किलोग्राम से 50 किलोग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मैक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(335)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1558.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Weigh filler) belonging to accuracy class, Ref (x), where $x=1$ of GFM-50 series with brand name "INTERPACK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Interpack Machines Pvt. Ltd, No. 44/5, Nav Sahyadri Society, Near Post Office, Pune-411 052, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/145;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Weigh filler). Its maximum capacity is 50kg. Its maximum fill rate is 10 fills per minute. The machine is designed for filling the free-flowing products like granules, tea, sugar, rice, wheat, animal feed pesticides etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 1kg to 50kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(335)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

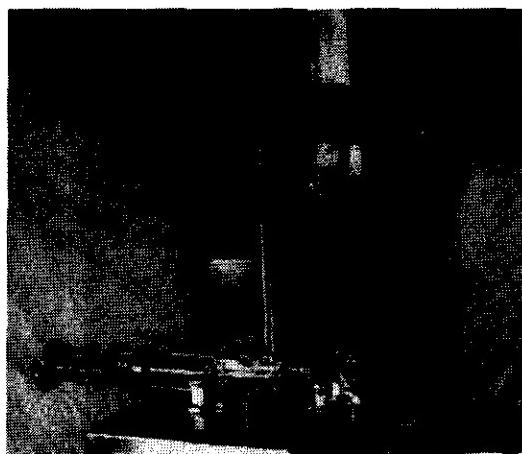
नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1559.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इन्टरपैक मशीन्स प्रा. लि., संख्या 44/5, नव शाहादरी सोसायटी, पोस्ट ऑफिस के पास, पुणे-411 052, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग रेफ (एक्स) जहां एक्स=1 है, वाले “वी पी एफ-10” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (पिस्टन फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इन्टरपैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/146 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (वे फिलर प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है और इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 10 से 30 भरण प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को वनस्पति तेल, वनस्पति, शेम्पू, ग्रीस, पेन्ट आदि जैसे तरल उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

स्ट्राइंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धान्त आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 100 मि.लि. से 10 लीटर की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(335)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णपूर्णि, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1559.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler) belonging to accuracy class, Ref (x), where $x=1$ of "VPF-10" series with brand name "INTERPACK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Interpack Machines Pvt. Ltd. No. 44/5, Nav Sahyadri Society, Near Post Office, Pune-411 052, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/146;

The said model is an Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler). Its Maximum capacity is 10 litre. Its maximum fill rate is 10 to 30 fills per minute. The machine is designed for filling the liquid products like vegetable oil, vanaspathi, shampoo, grease, paints etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 100ml to 10 litre or equivalent weight manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(335)/2005]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1560.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उस प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्री दुर्गा एन्सरप्राईजेज, नं० 120, सम्पत नगर, इरोड-638001, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित “डी एन-300” शृंखला के आटोमेटिक ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन (फार्म फिल एण्ड सील मशीन-समय आधारित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “दिनेश पैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/143 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) आटोमेटिक ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन (फार्म फिल एण्ड सील मशीन-समय आधारित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 किलोग्राम अथवा सामान मात्रा है। इसको विस्कोस द्रव्य जैसे भिन्नेरल जल, फ्लोवर्ड दूध, बटर मिल्क, फ्रूट जूस, मार्गेरिन आदि को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह प्रति 15 मिनट से 40 फिल्स भरता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्लार्विंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद की जाएगी और मॉडल में उसको सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य सिद्धान्त आदि के अनुसार कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी रेज की क्षमता 2 ग्राम से 1 किलोग्राम अथवा उसके समानांतर आयतन के हैं।

[फ. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(11)/2006]

यी. ए. कृष्णाभूषि, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1560.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Automatic Gravimetric Filling Machine (Form Fill and Seal Machine-Time based) of "DN-300" series and with brand name "DINESH PACK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sri Duraga Enterprises, No. 120, Sampath Nagar, Erode-638001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/143;

The said model is an automatic Gravimetric filling machine (Form Fill and Seal Machine-Time based) and its maximum capacity is 1 kg or equivalent volume. It is used for filling of viscous liquids products like mineral water, flavored milk, butter milk, fruit juice, margarine etc. Its fills 15—40 fills per minute. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 2g to 1kg or equivalent volume Manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

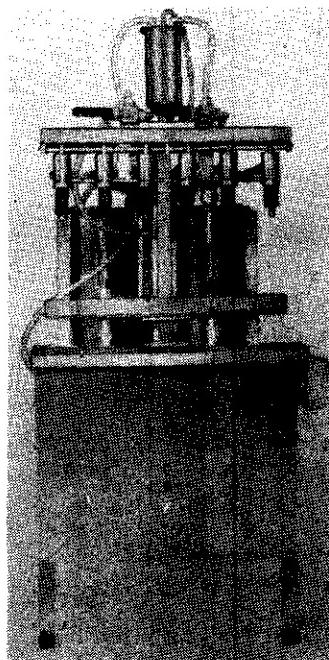
[F. No. WM-21(11)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1561.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऑफिटिमा मशीनरीज, ब्लाक-ए, प्लाट नं० 534-535, एम आई ई, रोहतक रोड, बहादुरगढ़-124507 हरियाणा द्वारा निर्मित “एस एस एल वी एफ एम” शृंखला के सेमी आटोमेटिक फिलिंग मशीन (लिकिवड फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम ‘वेक्यूफिल’ है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/06/149 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है:



उक्त मॉडल सेमी आटोमेटिक फिलिंग मशीन (लिकिवड फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. से 1 लीटर है इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 10 से 40 भराव प्रति मिनट है। टोंटी की संख्या की रेंज 4-8 है। मशीन की रूपरेखा, पानी, साफ्ट ड्रिंग, लिकर आदि जैसे प्री प्लोइंग तरल पदार्थों के भराव के लिए तैयार की गई है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा औंसत मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्यकारी सिद्धान्त आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भराव उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 60 मि.लि. से 1 लिटर या समानान्तर तोल की है।

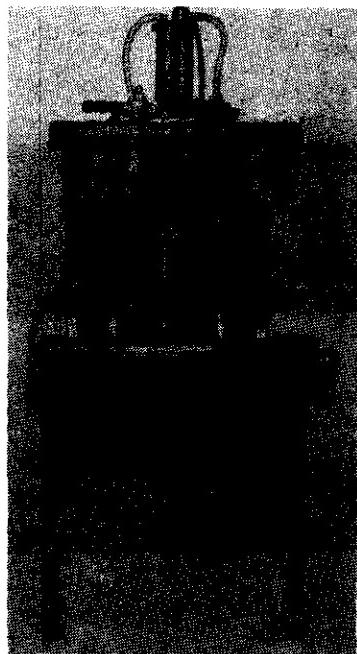
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(34)/2006]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1561.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of semi-automatic filling machine (Liquid filler) of 'SSLVFM' series with brand name "VECFILL" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Optima Machineries, Block-A, Plot No. 534-535, MIE, Rohatka Road, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/149;



The said model is a semi-automatic filling machine (Liquid filler). Its maximum capacity is 1 kg or 1 litre. Its maximum fill rate is 10 to 40 fills per minute. Number of nozzles range from 4—8. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing liquid like water, soft drink, liquor etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 60ml to 1 litre or equivalent weight manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

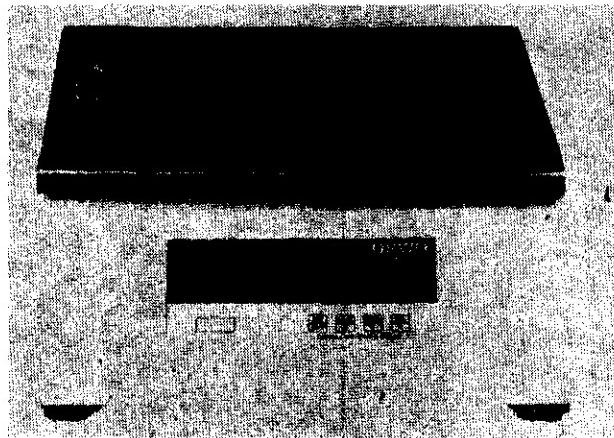
[F. No. WM-21(34)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1562.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्याप्त हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऑरिएंट इंजीनियरिंग वे, सं. 22 के बीं पी लोआउट, कारबमपल्लयम, तिरुपुर-641604 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले ओर इडब्ल्यू-टी बी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “आरबो” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/922 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

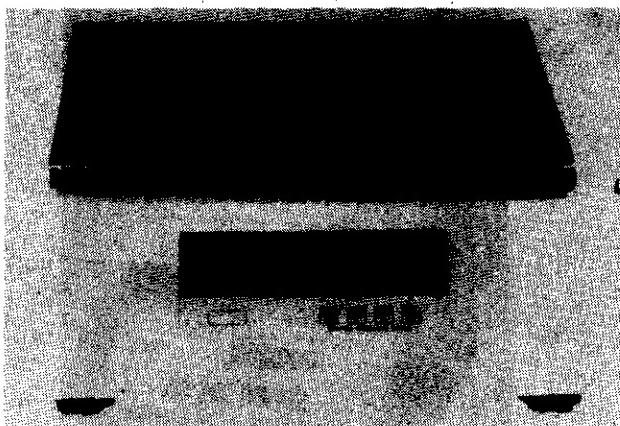
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(284)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1562.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "OEW-TB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ORWO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Orient Engineering Weigh No. 22, K.V.P. Layout, Karuvampalayam, Tirupur-641604, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/922;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 100 mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range or 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

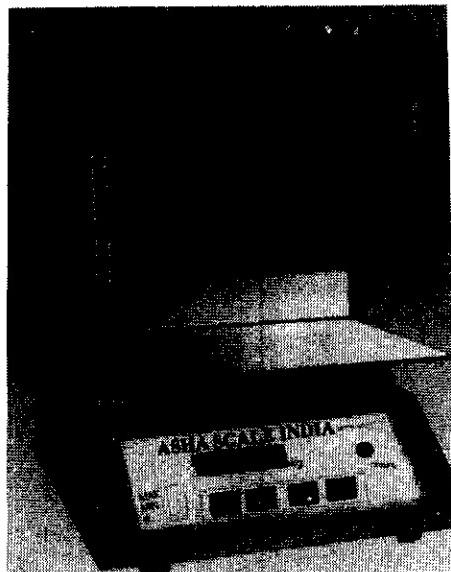
[F. No. WM-21(284)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1563.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उप-धारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स आशा स्केल इंडिया, 5 डी एस आई डी सी शैड ओखला, फेज-1, नई दिल्ली-110020 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “ए एस टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “आशा” है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/170 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 24 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टांपिंग स्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{24} , 2×10^{24} या 5×10^{24} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

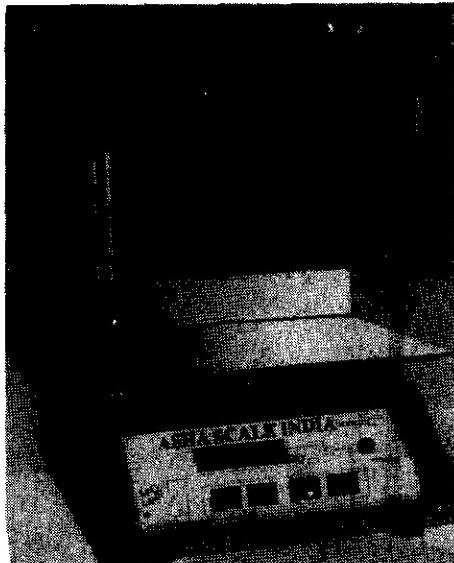
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21(23)/2006]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1563.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "AST" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ASHA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Asha Scale India, 5, DSIDC Shed Okhla, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/170;



The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 24 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 2g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 5000 for '*e*' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 100 mg or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-24(23)/2006]

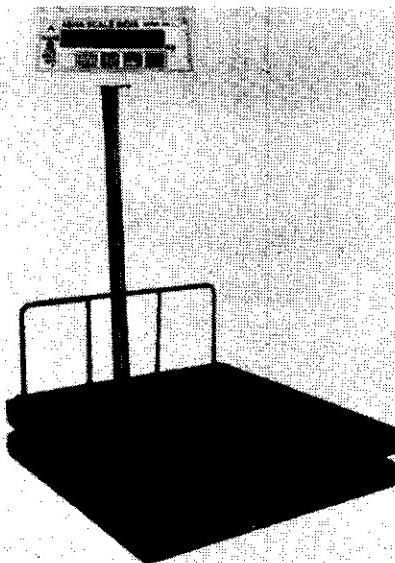
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1564.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रसुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स आशा स्केल इंडिया, 5 डी एस आई डी सी शैड ओखला, फेज-1, नई दिल्ली-110020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III)वाले “ए एस पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “आशा” है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/06/171 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलानात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकार उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी)प्रदर्श परिणाम उनदर्शित करता है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉर्डिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या तकसे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(23)/2006]

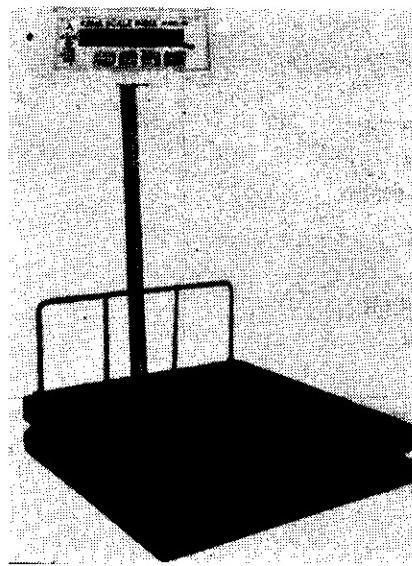
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1564.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ASP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ASHA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Asha Scale India, 5, DSIDC Shed Okhla, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/171;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts and 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(23)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

(भारतीय मानक व्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 4 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1565.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 2269:2006/आईएसओ 4762:2004 पटकोणी सौकेट शीर्ष टोपी वाले पेंच (पांचवां पुनरीक्षण)		जनवरी 2006
2.	आईएस 15635 (भाग 2) : 2006/आईएसओ 10360-2:2001 ज्यामितीय उत्पाद विशिष्टी (जी.पी.एस.)-संयोजी मापन मशीनों (सी.एम.एम.) की स्वीकार्यता और पुनर-जांच परीक्षण भाग 2 साइज मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त सी.एम.एम.		फरवरी 2006
3.	आईएस 15635 (भाग 3) : 2006/आईएसओ 10360-3 : 2000 ज्यामितीय उत्पाद विशिष्टी (जी.पी.एस.)-संयोजी मापन मशीनों (सी.एम.एम.) की स्वीकार्यता और पुनर-जांच परीक्षण भाग 3 चौथे अक्ष के रूप में घूर्णी टेबल के साथ सी.एम.एम.		जनवरी 2006
4.	आईएस 15635 (भाग 4) : 2006/आईएसओ 10360-4 : 2000 ज्यामितीय उत्पाद विशिष्टी (जी.पी.एस.)-संयोजी मापन मशीनों (सी.एम.एम.) की स्वीकार्यता और पुनर-जांच परीक्षण भाग 4 स्कैनिंग मापन रीति में प्रयुक्त सी.एम.एम.		जनवरी 2006

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. पीजीडी/जी-3.5]

राकेश कुमार, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (पीजीडी)

(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)

New Delhi, the 4th April, 2006

S.O. 1565.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 2269: 2006/ISO 4762: 2004 Hexagon Socket head cap screws (Fifth Revision)		January 2006

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	15635 (Part 2) : 2006/ISO 10360-2 : 2001 Geometrical product specification (GPS)— Acceptance and re-verification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM) Part 2 CMMs used for measuring size		February 2006
3.	15635 (Part 3) : 2006/ISO 10360-3 : 2000 Geometrical product specification (GPS)— Acceptance and re-verification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM) Part 3 CMMs with the axis of a rotary table as the fourth axis		January 2006
4.	15635 (Part 4) : 2006/ISO 10360-4 : 2000 Geometrical product specification (GPS)— Acceptance and re-verification tests for coordinate measuring machines (CMM) Part 4 CMMs used in scanning measuring mode.		January 2006

Copy of these Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. PGD/G-3.5]

RAKESH KUMAR, Scientist 'F' & Head (PGD)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल 2006

का.आ. 1566.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतदद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	रद्द किए गए मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 775 : 1970 वाश बेसिन और सिंक के लिए ढलांग लोहे के ब्रेकेट और आधार की विशिष्टि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	का.आ. सं. 1555 तारीख 1972-06-24	
2.	IS 1700 : 1973 पेय सामग्री फाउटेन की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	का.आ. सं. 3069 तारीख 1975-09-13	
3.	IS 2401 : 1973 घेरलू जल मीटरों का चयन, संस्थापन और रख-रखाव की रीति संहिता (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	का.आ. सं. 2015 तारीख 1975-06-28	
4.	IS 5434 : 1969 समुद्री उपयोग के अलौह मिश्र धातु बोतल ट्रैप की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 1236 तारीख 1970-04-04	
5.	IS 5869 : 1970 समुद्री उपयोग के पिलर टैप की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 1555 तारीख 1972-06-24	
6.	IS 5917 : 1970 समुद्री उपयोग के काँचाभ (काँचाभ चाइना) वास बेसिन की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 1555 तारीख 1972-06-24	
7.	IS 6249 : 1971 समुद्री उपयोग के प्लस्ट वाल्व और फिटिंग्स की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 0510 तारीख 1974-02-23	
8.	IS 6251 : 1971 समुद्री उपयोग की शावर फिटिंग्स की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 0231 तारीख 1974-01-26	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	IS 8718 : 1978 काँचाभ एनैमलित इस्पात की रसोई सिंक की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 3416 तारीख 1980-12-13	
10.	IS 8719 : 1978 समुद्री उपयोग की काँचाभ सिफानिक वाश डाउन वाटर क्लोजेट विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 3416 तारीख 1980-12-13	
11.	IS 8727 : 1978 काँचाभ एनैमलित इस्पात के वाश बेसिन की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 1550 तारीख 1981-05-23	
12.	IS 9076 : 1979 समुद्री उपयोग के काँचाभ एकीकृत खुद्दी की विशिष्टि	का.आ. सं. 2274 तारीख 1981-08-29	
13.	IS 1849 (Part 2) : 1977 उर्ध्वाधर मिश्रित ईंधन टाइप चूना भट्टी के डिजाइन और संस्थापन के दिशा-निर्देश : भाग 2 चूना शैल से	का.आ. सं. 3416 तारीख 1980-12-13	
14.	IS 1861 (Part 2) : 1977 उर्ध्वाधर मिश्रित ईंधन टाइप भट्टी में चूना उत्पादन के दिशा-निर्देश : भाग 2 चूना शैल से	का.आ. सं. 3170 तारीख 1980-11-15	
15.	IS 13519 : 1992 अपतट स्थित स्थिर इस्पात की संरचनाओं का संविचरण एवं संस्थापन के समय निरीक्षण-मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	का.आ. सं. 0402 तारीख 1994-02-05	
16.	IS 13746 : 1993 अपतट जैकेट संरचनाओं के लिए भूतकनीकी जांच-मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	का.आ. सं. 1745 तारीख 1994-07-30	
17.	IS 13802 : 1993 टट से दूर प्लेटफार्म और पाइपलाइन के लिए समुद्रतल इंजीनियरी (भू-भौतिकी) सर्वेक्षण की आयोजना और कार्यनिष्ठादान-मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	का.आ. सं. 0278 तारीख 1995-02-04	

[सं. सीईडी/राजपत्र]

जे. सी. अरोड़ा, वैज्ञानिक “ई” व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1566.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule give hereafter, have been cancelled and withdrawn :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India. Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 775 : 1970 Specification for cast iron brackets and supports for wash basins and sinks (Second Revision)	S.O. No. 1555 dated 1972-06-24	
2.	IS 1700 : 1973 Specification for Drinking Fountains (First Revision)	S.O. No. 3069 dated 1975-09-13	
3.	IS 2401 : 1973 Code of Practice for Selection, Installation and Maintenance of Domestic Water Meters (First Revision)	S.O. No. 2015 dated 1975-06-28	
4.	IS 5434 : 1969 Specification for non-ferrous alloy bottle traps for marine use	S.O. No. 1236 dated 1970-04-04	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	IS 5869 : 1969 Specification for pillar taps for marine use	S.O. No. 1555 dated 1972-06-24	
6.	IS 5917 : 1970 Specification for vitreous (vitreous china) wash basins for marine use	S.O. No. 1555 dated 1972-06-24	
7.	IS 6249 : 1971 Specification for flush valves and fittings for marine use	S.O. No. 0510 dated 1974-02-23	
8.	IS 6251 : 1971 Specification for shower fittings for marine use	S.O. No. 0231 dated 1974-01-26	
9.	IS 8718 : 1978 Specification for vitreous enamelled steel kitchen sink	S.O. No. 3416 dated 1980-12-13	
10.	IS 8719 : 1978 Specification for vitreous siphonic wash down water closets for marine use	S.O. No. 3416 dated 1980-12-13	
11.	IS 8727 : 1978 Specification for vitreous enamelled steel wash basins	S.O. No. 1550 dated 1981-05-23	
12.	IS 9076 : 1979 Specification for vitreous integrated squatting pans for marine use	S.O. No. 2274 dated 1981-08-29	
13.	IS 1849 (Part 2) : 1977 Guide for design and Installation of vertical mixed fuel type lime kiln: Part 2 for lime shell	S.O. No. 3416 dated 1980-12-13	
14.	IS 1861 (Part 2) : 1977 Guide for manufacture of lime in vertical mixed type kiln: Part 2 from lime shell	S.O. No. 3170 dated 1980-11-15	
15.	IS 13519 : 1992 Inspection of Fixed steel offshore structures during fabrication and installation-Guidelines	S.O. No. 0402 dated 1994-02-05	
16.	IS 13746 : 1993 Geo technical Investigations for off-shore jacket structures-Guidelines	S.O. No. 1745 dated 1994-07-30	
17.	IS 13802 : 1993 Planning and Execution of seabed engineering (geophysical) survey for offshore platforms and pipelines-Guidelines.	S.O. No. 0278 dated 1995-02-04	

[No. CED/Gazette]

I. C. ARORA, Scientist 'E' & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1567.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 14735 : 1999	2, मार्च 2006	30 मार्च 2006
2.	आई एस 13592 : 1992	4, मार्च 2006	29 मार्च 2006

इन संशोधनों की प्रतिधिंश भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीईडी/राजपत्र]

जे. सी. अरोड़ा, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियर)

New Delhi, the 10th April, 2006

S.O. 1567.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 14735 : 1999	March 2, 2006	March 30, 2006
2.	IS 13592 : 1992	March 4, 2006	March 29, 2006

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manik Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CED/Gazette]

J. C. ARORA, Scientist 'E' & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1568.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियमन, 1988 के विनियमन 5 के उप विनियमन (6) के तहत यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित ब्यौरे वाले लाइसेंस प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	लागू तिथि	पार्टी का नाम व पता	मानक की उपाधि	भासा संख्या भाग/खंड-वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	6544676	20-1-2006	मेसर्स श्री कुमरन तंग मालिंगौ, नं. 133, न्यू मार्किट स्ट्रीट, तिरुप्पूर-641604	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण धातुएं आभूषण एवं शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मोहरांकन	भासा : 1417:1999
2.	6543977	12-1-2006	मेसर्स फ्लोटेक पावर, नं. 114-ई, कीरनाथान पिरिटु सरवणमपट्टी, कोयम्बतूर-641035	सिंचाई उपस्कर उत्सर्जकी पाइप	भासा : 13488:1992
3.	6545375	30-1-2006	मेसर्स श्री धनलक्ष्मी, फाउंड्री, नं. 1352-ए, साति रोड, गणपति, कोयम्बतूर-641006	गहरे कुओं के लिए, निमज्जनीय, पम्पसेट	भासा : 14220:1994
4.	6545274	27-1-2006	मेसर्स इन्डोला स्टील, रोलिंग मिल्स, इंडिया लिमिटेड, नं. 28, मणियकरनपालयम, इडिगौर पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641022	कान्क्रीट प्रबलन, के लिए एच एस डी स्टील बार तथा वायर	भासा : 1786:1985

[सं. सीएमडी-1/13 : 11]

एस. एम. भाटिया, उप महानिदेशक (मुद्रांकन)

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1568.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Operative date	Name and Address (Factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part/Sec./ year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	6544676	20-1-2006	M/s. Sree Kumaran Thanga Maligai, 133, New Market Street, Tirupur-641604	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artifacts- fineness and marking	IS 1417 : 1999
2.	6543977	12-1-2006	M/s. Flow Tech Power 114-E, Keeranatham Pirivu Saravanampatty, Coimbatore-641035	Irrigation Equip- ment-Emitting Pipes System	IS 13488 : 1992
3.	6545375	30-1-2006	M/s. Shri Dhanalakshmi Foundry 1352-A, Sathy Road, Ganapathy, Coimbatore-641006	Openwell Submer- sible Pumpsets	IS 14220 : 1994
4.	6545274	27-1-2006	M/s. Indrola Steel Rolling Mills India Ltd., 28, Maniakaran- palayam, Idigrai Post, Coimbatore-641022.	HSD steel bars and wires for concrete reinforce- ment	IS 1786 : 1985

[No. CMD-1/13:11]

S. M. BHATIA, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1569.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के उप विनियम (5) के तहत यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित ब्यौरे वाले लाइसेन्स प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	लाइसेन्स संख्या	लागू तिथि	पार्टी का नाम व पता (कारखाना)	मानक की उपाधि	भाषा संख्या भाग/खण्ड व वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	6546478	03-02-2006	मेसर्स श्री ओसवाल, एन्टरप्राइजेस, एसएफ सं. 96, इलंगो नगर, आवारमपालयम, गणपति, कोयंबतूर-641006	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप	भाषा 8472 : 1998
2.	6447379	14-02-2006	मेसर्स भरणि पंप, 36 कस्तूरी निलयम, आवारमपालयम, कोयंबतूर-641006	निमज्जनीय पंपसेट के मोटर	भाषा : 9283:1995
3.	6546983	06-02-2006	मेसर्स पथनियर प्रोडक्ट्स, 2-ए, आण्डाल स्ट्रीट, लक्ष्मीपुरम, पीलमेड कोयंबतूर-641004	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप	भाषा : 8472:1998
4.	6548078	14-02-2006	जनरल इंजिनीयरिंग कंपनी, सं 42 और 43, मेट्रोप्पालयम रोड, पंपसेट कोयंबतूर-641030	गहरे कुओं के निमज्जनीय पंपसेट	भाषा : 14220:1994

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	6548684	16-02-2006	मेसर्स मयूर मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज, 318 अविनासी रोड, बी आर पुरम, पीलमेड कोयंबतूर-641004	अपकेन्द्रीय जेट पंप	भासा : 12225:1997
6.	6548785	16-02-2006	मेसर्स मयूर मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज, 318, अविनासी रोड, बी आर पुरम, पीलमेड कोयंबतूर-641004	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप	भासा : 8472:1998
7.	6549383	17-02-2006	मेसर्स हरिप्रिया तंगमालिनै, 253 क्रोसकट रोड, गाँधीपुरम, कोयंबतूर-641012	स्वर्ण व स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और मार्किंग	भासा : 1417:1999
8.	6549282	16-02-2006	मेसर्स वीणा वाइर प्रेडक्स, नं. 15, तीसरी गली, कोयंबतूर-641012	शिरेपरी प्रेषण के लिए अलुमिनियम चालक: भाग-4 अलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु के तंतुदार चालक (अलुमिनियम, मग्नीश्यम, सिलिकॉन प्रकार)	भासा : 398(भाग-4) :1994
9.	6551774	27-02-2006	मेसर्स केटीएम ज्यूवलरी लिमिटेड, 6-भारती कॉलोनी, पहली गली, पीलमेड, कोयंबतूर-641004	चांदी एवं चांदी की मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	भासा : 2112:2003

[सं. सीएमडी-1/13:11]

एस. एम. भाटिया, उप महानिदेशक (मुद्रांकन)

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1546478 In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the grant of licence particular of which are given in the following Schedule:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Operative date	Name and Address (Factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part/Sec./ year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	6546478	03-02-2006	M/s. Sri Oswal Enterprises, SF No. 96, Elango Nagar, Avarampalayam, Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore-641006	Centrifugal, regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472 : 1998
2.	6547379	14-02-2006	M/s. Bharani Pumps, 36-Kasturi Nilayam, Avarampalayam, Coimbatore-641006	Motors for Submer- sible Pumpsets	IS 9283 : 1995
3.	6546983	06-02-2006	M/s. Pioneer Products 2-A, Andal Street, Lakshmpuram, Peelamedu, Coimbatore-641004	Centrifugal regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472 : 1998

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	6548078	14-02-2006	The General Engineering Company No. 42 & 43, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore-641030	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220:1994
5.	6548684	16-02-2006	M/s. Mayur Motor Industries 318, Avanashi Road B. R. Puram, Peelamedu, Coimbatore-641004	Centrifugal jet pump	IS 12225:1997
6.	6548785	16-02-2006	M/s. Mayur Motor Industries 318, Avanashi Road B. R. Puram, Peelamedu, Coimbatore-641004	Centrifugal regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472:1998
7.	6549383	17-02-2006	M/s. Haripriya Thanga Maalikai, 253, Cross Cut Road, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore-641012	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artifacts-fineness and marking	IS 1417:1999
8.	6549282	16-02-2006	M/s Veena Wire Products No. 15, 3rd Street, Coimbatore-641012	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes: Part 4 Aluminium alloy stranded conductors (aluminium magnesium silicon type)	IS 398 (Part 4): 1994
9.	6551774	27-02-2006	M/s. KTM Jewellery Limited 6, Bharathi Colony, 1st Street, Peelamedu, Coimbatore-641004	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artifacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 2112: 2003

[No. CMD-I/13:11]

S. M. BHATIA, Deputy Director General (Marks)

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2006

का.आ. 1570.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पैट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 40 तारीख 22 दिसम्बर 2004 द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी,

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है,

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस धारा की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्देश देती है उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय, सभी विलांगमों से मुक्त, असम गैस कम्पनी लि. में होगा।

अनुसूची

संकल : सोनारी

जिला : शिवसागर

राज्य : असम

क्रम नं.	गाँव का नाम	मौजा	पट्टा नं.	दाग नं.	क्षेत्रफल		
					बीघा	कट्टा	लुसा
1	2	3	4	5	6		
01.	रामू गाँव	सिलाकुटी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	529	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	530	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	531	0	0	3 1/2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 282	532	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	537	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	520	0	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 206	538	0	3	11 1/2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 111	539	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 162	799	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	853	0	2	6 1/2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	671	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	854	0	0	4 1/2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 157	573	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	857	0	2	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 126	861	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	862	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	863	0	2	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 237	864	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 67	866	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 243	870	0	1	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 237	869	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	889	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	893	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	894	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 243	895	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 127	896	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 243	897	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 175	864	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 237	867	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	892	0	1	10
02.	पोहसुंगी ध्युधायी	धोपाबार	कुल क्षेत्रफल		6	1	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	530	0	2	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 295	515	0	1	14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	517	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	514	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 214	511	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	510	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 316	509	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 157	504	0	1	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 338	503	0	0	13
			सरकार	382	0	0	15

1	2	3	4	5	6		
02.	पोहसुंगी ध्युधायी	धोपाबार—(जारी)	मियादी पट्टा नं. 296 मियादी पट्टा नं. 310 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 334 मियादी पट्टा नं. 378 मियादी पट्टा नं. 294 मियादी पट्टा नं. 55 मियादी पट्टा नं. 258 मियादी पट्टा नं. 258 मियादी पट्टा नं. 294 मियादी पट्टा नं. 12 मियादी पट्टा नं. 279 मियादी पट्टा नं. 406 मियादी पट्टा नं. 188 मियादी पट्टा नं. 245 मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	302 824 622 498 497 591 592 593 604 603 602 647 581 513 524 425	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 2 3 3 1 0 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 0	18 11 5 0 6 17 2 13 18 13 2 2 4 4 17 18
		कुल क्षेत्रफल :		18	1	13	
03.	लुथुरी गाँव	धोपाबार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 135 सरकार एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 95 मियादी पट्टा नं. 95 मियादी पट्टा नं. 34 मियादी पट्टा नं. 17 मियादी पट्टा नं. 58 मियादी पट्टा नं. 39 मियादी पट्टा नं. 53 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 108 मियादी पट्टा नं. 135 एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 135 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 53 मियादी पट्टा नं. 21 मियादी पट्टा नं. 39 सरकार सरकार	587 589 584 583 465 464 448 459 456 703 451 454 566 565 567 706 702 467 455 148 564	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17 6 19 2 10 15 7 19 3 11 3 3 17 19 10 15 5 5 0 4 6
		कुल क्षेत्रफल :		5	0	16	
04.	सरबासा हेंडिक गाँव	नजीरा	मियादी पट्टा नं. 38 मियादी पट्टा नं. 41 मियादी पट्टा नं. 72 मियादी पट्टा नं. 114 मियादी पट्टा नं. 87 मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	26 25 27 29 180 181	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	7 5 13 7 2 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
04.	सरबासा हेंडिक गाँव	नजीरा—(जारी)	मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	184	0 1 0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	190	0 0 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 71	191	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 952	192	0 3 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	193	0 0 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	217	0 0 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	218	0 0 3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	216	0 0 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	220	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	221	0 1 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 110	222	0 2 8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 223	223	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 225	225	0 1 13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	341	0 0 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	342	0 0 11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	343	0 0 10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	344	0 0 13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	345	0 0 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	346	0 0 7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	347	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	348	0 0 18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	349	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 50	350	0 0 7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	352	0 0 11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 133	353	0 0 7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 111	354	0 0 17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 30	355	0 1 8
			सरकार	356	0 0 7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	417	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	420	0 0 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	427	0 1 8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	428	0 1 11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	429	0 1 2
			सरकार	439	0 0 11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	430	0 0 3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	440	0 3 17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	463	0 2 11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	438	0 1 17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 107	465	0 2 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	466	0 0 5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	471	0 1 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	472	0 1 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	473	0 0 18
			सरकार	474	1 1 12
			एकसना	478	0 0 5
			सरकार	477	0 0 5

1	2	3	4	5	6
04.	सरबासा हेंडिक गाँव	नजीरा— (जारी)	सरकार	498	1 0 3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	530	0 1 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 167	502	0 0 13
			एकसना	552	0 0 9
			एकसना	558	0 0 13
			सरकार	580	0 4 4
			एकसना	584	0 3 1/2
			एकसना	598	0 2 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	589	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	418	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 167	503	0 2 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 28	504	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	500	0 0 18
			सरकार	506	0 0 17
			सरकार	515	0 0 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	516	0 1 15 1/2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	517	0 3 8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	518	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	519	0 1 2
			सरकार	520	0 0 13
			एकसना	537	0 0 19
			एकसना	534	0 0 19
			एकसना	535	0 0 19
			एकसना	544	0 0 6
			एकसना	545	0 0 11
			एकसना	546	0 0 6
			एकसना	549	0 1 19
			एकसना	550	0 0 5
			एकसना	551	0 0 11
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :	18	2 19
05.	तिक्सन गाँव	नाजिरा	मियादी पट्टा नं. 91	369	0 1 8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	368	0 4 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	233	0 3 0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	234	0 1 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	232	0 0 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 212	242	0 3 17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	243	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	270	0 0 18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 143	271	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 104	273	0 0 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	269	0 0 18.
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 98	276	0 0 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 147	277	0 0 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	278	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	279	0 2 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	280	0 0 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
09.	भुईयां गांव	गाधुली बाजार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 198	613	0 0 17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 197	614	0 1 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	615	0 1 5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	619	0 0 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	620	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	621	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	622	0 0 11
			सरकार	625	0 0 5
			सरकार	626	0 0 5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	659	0 0 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	660	0 1 5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	661	0 0 7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	684	0 0 19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	685	0 1 1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 248	680	0 0 18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	681	0 1 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 28	682	0 0 3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	690	0 1 17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 248	698	0 0 18
			सरकार	689	0 0 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	822	0 1 14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	825	0 0 18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 36	827	0 0 14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	495	0 1 13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	591	0 0 8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	870	0 1 0
			सरकार	526	0 0 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 197	631	0 0 12
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 248	699	0 0 6
			सरकार	514	0 0 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	707	0 0 8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 166	706	0 0 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 95	627	0 1 12
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	667	0 1 6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	826	0 0 5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 166	821	0 0 13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	623	0 0 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	493	0 0 7
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :	5	4 10
10.	रायडोंगिया गांव	गाधुली बाजार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	154	0 0 2
			सरकार	160	0 1 2
			सरकार	165	0 1 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 45	166	0 1 13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	167	0 0 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	168	0 0 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 451	169	0 0 4

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	रायडोगिया गांव	गाधुली बाजार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	170	0 2 0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	171	0 0 5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	172	0 0 4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	173	0 1 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	174	0 0 5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	175	0 2 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	178	0 0 15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	176	0 1 2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	172	0 1 0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	182	0 0 9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 28	183	0 0 9
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :	3	0 9

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/7/2004/ओ एन जी डी-IV]

ओ.पी. बनवारी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2006

S.O. 1570.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. 40 dated 22nd December, 2004 under sub-section 1 of Section 3 of Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962) The Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in land specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section 1 of Section 6 of the said Act, Submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section(6) of the said Act, the Central Govt. hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Govt. directs that right user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Govt. vests on this date of publication of this declaration in the Assam Gas Company Limited free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Circle—Sonari	District—Sivasagar	State—Assam			
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Mauza	Patta No.	Dag No.	AREA B K L
1	2	3	4	5	6

01	Ramu Gaon	Silakuti	PP No. 202	529	0 2 2
			PP No. 202	530	0 0 18
			PP No. 203	531	0 0 3-1/2
			PP No. 282	532	0 0 3
			PP No. 101	537	0 0 3
			PP No. 97	520	0 0 2
			PP No. 206	538	0 3 11-1/2
			PP No. 111	539	0 2 0
			PP No. 162	799	0 1 2
			PP No. 134	853	0 2 6-1/2
			PP No. 227	671	0 0 8
			PP No. 203	854	0 0 4-1/2
			PP No. 157	573	0 0 3

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Ramu Gaon	Silakuti	PP No. 247	857	0 2 6
			PP No. 126	861	0 0 13
			PP No. 106	862	0 1 13
			PP No. 81	863	0 2 13
			PP No. 237	864	0 0 4
			PP No. 67	866	0 0 7
			PP No. 243	870	0 1 8
			PP No. 237	869	0 0 9
			PP No. 106	889	0 1 9
			PP No. 42	893	0 0 15
			PP No. 68	894	0 0 15
			PP No. 243	895	0 1 17
			PP No. 127	896	0 0 11
			PP No. 243	897	0 0 6
			PP No. 175	864	0 0 9
			PP No. 237	867	0 0 13
			PP No. 205	892	0 1 10
			TOTAL AREA :		6 1 5
02.	Pohusungi Dewdhai	Dhopabar	PP No. 227	530	0 1 6
			PP No. 295	515	0 1 14
			PP No. 32	517	0 0 5
			PP No. 88	514	0 2 2
			PP No. 214	511	0 0 15
			PP No. 31	510	0 0 15
			PP No. 316	509	0 1 2
			PP No. 157	504	0 1 10
			PP No. 338	503	0 0 13
			Waste Land	382	0 0 15
			Waste Land	383	0 0 7
			PP No. Nil	734	0 0 7
			PP No. 295	529	0 0 10
			PP No. 227	531	0 0 11
			PP No. 242	516	0 1 7
			PP No. 273	465	0 0 17
			PP No. 141	579	0 0 15
			PP No. 295	741	0 3 3
			PP No. 367	739	0 3 6
			PP No. 205	736	0 0 7
			PP No. 326	735	0 0 18
			PP No. 4	426	0 0 17
			PP No. 141	427	0 0 15
			PP No. 135	282	0 0 15
			PP No. 229	582	0 0 3
			PP No. 343	496	0 1 3
			PP No. 44	494	0 0 3
			PP No. 83	303	0 0 4
			Waste land	304	0 0 7
			PP No. 155	502	0 2 4
			PP No. 117	500	0 1 9
			PP No. 168	587	0 2 4
			PP No. 388	586	0 2 2
			Waste land	501	0 3 1
			PP No. 12	590	0 1 13
			PP No. 242	428	0 1 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
02.	Pohusungi Dewdhai —Contd.	Dhopabar	PP No. 192	429	0 1 8
			PP No. 23	431	0 0 7
			PP No. 227	525	0 2 19
			PP No. 25	526	0 2 10
			PP No. 188	523	0 0 4
			PP No. 188	528	0 0 17
			PP No. 225	521	0 0 17
			PP No. 355	520	0 0 19
			PP No. 403	418	0 1 5
			PP No. 424	420	0 0 15
			PP No. 8	421	0 0 13
			PP No. 132	422	0 0 18
			PP No. 132	424	0 0 15
			PP No. 23	431	0 0 7
			PP No. 40	466	0 0 7
			PP No. 334	498	0 2 0
			PP No. 5	499	0 2 6
			PP No. 160	648	0 2 1
			PP No. 54	299	0 0 9
			PP No. 200	301	0 2 3
			PP No. 296	302	0 2 18
			PP No. 310	824	0 0 11
			Waste land	622	0 0 5
			PP No. 334	498	0 2 0
			PP No. 378	497	0 2 6
			PP No. 294	591	0 3 17
			PP No. 55	592	0 3 2
			PP No. 258	593	0 1 9
			PP No. 258	604	0 0 18
			PP No. 294	603	0 3 13
			PP No. 12	602	0 1 2
			PP No. 279	647	0 2 2
			PP No. 406	581	0 0 4
			PP No. 188	513	0 0 4
			PP No. 245	524	0 0 17
			PP No. 100	425	0 0 18
			TOTAL AREA	18	1 13
03.	Luthuri Gaon	Dhopabar	PP No. 135	587	0 1 17
			Waste land	589	0 1 6
			Annual	584	0 1 19
			PP No. 95	583	0 0 2
			PP No. 95	465	0 2 10
			PP No. 34	464	0 0 15
			PP No. 17	448	1 0 7
			PP No. 58	459	0 3 19
			PP No. 39	456	0 0 3
			PP No. 53	703	0 0 11
			Waste land	451	0 0 3
			PP No. 108	454	0 0 3
			PP No. 135	566	0 0 17
			Annual	565	0 0 19
			PP No. 135	567	0 2 10
			Waste land	706	0 0 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
03.	Luthuri Gaon —Contd.	Dhopabar	PP No. 53	702	0 0 5
			PP No. 21	467	0 0 5
			PP No. 39	455	0 1 0
			Waste land	148	0 0 4
			Waste land	564	0 0 6
			TOTAL AREA	5	0 16
04.	Sanbasa Handique Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 38	26	0 7
			PP No. 41	25	0 5
			PP No. 72	27	1 13
			PP No. 114	29	0 0 7
			PP No. 87	130	0 1 2
			PP No. 26	181	0 0 15
			PP No. 38	184	0 1 0
			PP No. 65	190	0 0 4
			PP No. 71	191	0 0 6
			PP No. 952	192	0 3 6
			PP No. 100	193	0 0 4
			PP No. 88	217	0 0 4
			PP No. 87	218	0 0 3
			PP No. 86	216	0 0 4
			PP No. 66	220	0 1 2
			PP No. 86	221	0 1 9
			PP No. 110	222	0 2 8
			PP No. 28	223	0 1 2
			PP No. 88	225	0 1 13
			PP No. 73	341	0 0 15
			PP No. 42	342	0 0 11
			PP No. 48	343	0 0 10
			PP No. 120	344	0 0 13
			PP No. 51	345	0 0 9
			PP No. 87	346	0 0 7
			PP No. 51	347	0 0 6
			PP No. 59	348	0 0 18
			PP No. 132	349	0 0 6
			PP No. 50	350	0 0 7
			PP No. 101	352	0 0 11
			PP No. 133	353	0 0 7
			PP No. 111	354	0 0 17
			PP No. 30	355	0 1 8
			Waste land	356	0 0 7
			PP No. 87	417	0 1 2
			PP No. 14	420	0 0 2
			PP No. 76	427	0 1 8
			PP No. 52	482	0 1 11
			PP No. 62	429	0 1 2
			Waste land	439	0 0 11
			PP No. 52	430	0 0 3
			PP No. 73	440	0 3 17
			PP No. 18	463	0 2 11
			PP No. 93	438	0 1 17
			PP No. 107	465	0 2 4
			PP No. 93	466	0 0 5
			PP No. 18	471	0 1 9

1	2	3	4	5	6
04	Sanbasa Handique Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 18	472	0 1 4
	—Contd.		PP No. 18	473	0 0 18
			Waste land	474	1 1 12
			Annual	478	0 0 5
			Waste land	477	0 0 5
			Waste land	498	1 0 3
			PP No. 83	530	0 1 9
			PP No. 167	502	0 0 13
			Annual	552	0 0 9
			Annual	558	0 0 13
			Waste land	580	0 4 4
			Annual	584	0 3 1/2
			Annual	598	0 2 6
			PP No. 38	589	0 1 2
			PP No. 59	418	0 0 6
			PP No.	503	0 2 6
			PP No. 28	504	0 0 6
			PP No. 80	500	0 0 18
			Waste land	506	0 0 17
			Waste land	515	0 0 15
			PP No. 97	516	0 1 15 1/2
			PP No. 97	517	0 3 8
			PP No. 97	518	0 0 6
			PP No. 97	519	0 1 2
			Waste land	520	0 0 13
			Annual	537	0 0 19
			Annual	534	0 1 19
			Annual	535	0 0 19
			Annual	544	0 0 6
			Annual	545	0 0 11
			Annual	546	0 0 6
			Annual	549	0 1 19
			Annual	550	0 0 5
			Annual	551	0 0 11
			TOTAL AREA :	18	2 19
05.	Likson Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 91	369	0 1 8
			PP No. 134	368	0 4 6
			PP No. 40	233	0 3 0
			PP No. 87	234	0 1 4
			PP No. 3	232	0 0 4
			PP No. 212	242	0 3 17
			PP No. 65	243	0 1 2
			PP No. 81	270	0 0 18
			PP No. 143	271	0 1 2
			PP No. 104	273	0 0 15
			PP No. 38	269	0 0 18
			PP No. 84	276	0 0 2
			PP No. 147	277	0 0 15
			PP No. 18	278	0 1 2
			PP No. 132	279	0 2 4
			PP No. 38	280	0 0 2
			PP No. 117	281	0 1 8
			PP No. 145	282	0 0 18

1	2	3	4	5	6
05.	Likson Gaon —Contd.	Nazira	PP No. 168	285	0 0 8
			PP No. 11	286	0 1 3
			PP No. 116	287	0 0 3
			PP No. 168	288	0 0 4
			PP No. 133	289	0 0 16 1/2
			PP No. 168	290	0 0 3
			PP No. 13	291	0 1 2
			PP No. 60	294	0 1 9
			PP No. 39	295	0 0 10
			PP No. 98	261	0 1 9
			PP No. 183	292	0 0 16 1/2
			PP No. 79	293	0 1 13
			PP No. 110	240	0 0 4
			PP No. 99	284	0 1 7
			PP No. 104	272	0 1 19
			PP No. 132	275	0 0 5
			TOTAL AREA :	7 3	17
06.	Hullang Katani Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 75	1245	0 0 11
			PP No. 19	1231	0 2 1
			PP No. 203	1223	0 1 4
			PP No. 192	1222	0 0 13
			PP No. 12	1229	0 0 7
			PP No. 93	1230	0 1 2
			PP No. 316	1232	0 0 13
			PP No. 193	1219	0 1 2
			PP No. 201	1220	0 2 4
			PP No. 234	1235	0 1 2
			PP No. 176	1236	0 0 10
			PP No. 270	1238	0 3 6
			PP No. 232	889	0 0 3
			PP No. 66	888	0 0 12
			PP No. 302	887	0 0 6
			PP No. 302	846	0 3 6
			PP No. 255	835	0 0 18
			PP No. 328	839	0 2 4
			PP No. 91	824	0 1 15
			PP No. 301	826	0 2 17
			PP No.	828	0 1 2
			PP No. 307	836	0 0 3
			PP No. 62	834	0 1 17
			PP No. 83	854	0 0 6
			PP No.	855	0 0 15
			Waste Land	783	0 0 4
			PP No. 177	784	0 1 2
			PP No. 195	782	0 0 15
			PP No. 269	781	0 0 11
			PP No. 89	754	0 0 17
			PP No. 133	752	0 0 15
			PP No. 161	757	0 0 18
			PP No. 236	758	0 0 15
			PP No. 143	759	0 0 6

1	2	3	4	5	6
06.	Hullang Katani Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 69	760	0 0 11
			PP No. 103	793	0 0 3
			PP No. 195	764	0 0 15
			PP No. 336	1237	0 1 2
			PP No. 146	1221	0 1 0
			PP No. 139	1234	0 1 2
			PP No. 153	1233	0 2 8
			Annual	780	0 0 11
			PP No. 16	789	0 1 2
			PP No. 195	790	0 0 6
			PP No. 182	791	0 0 5
			PP No. 69	792	0 0 5
			PP No. 303	761	0 1 0
			PP No. 98	770	0 1 4
			PP No. 240	771	0 0 17
			PP No. 195	772	0 0 15
			PP No. 131	773	0 1 0
			PP No. 177	785	0 0 18
			TOTAL AREA :	10	2 6
07.	Changmai Konwar Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	Waste land	1	0 0 15
			PP No. 134	6	0 1 13
			PP No. 153	8	0 1 8
			PP No. 194	9	0 1 6
			PP No. 57	10	0 0 18
			PP No. 167	11	0 3 16
			PP No.	25	0 0 11
			PP No. 234	26	0 2 4
			Annual	52	0 0 5
			TOTAL AREA :	2	2 16
08.	Khanikar Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	PP No. 39	239	0 0 11
			PP No. 39	241	0 0 15
			PP No. 39	242	0 1 4
			PP No. 39	243	0 1 0
			PP No. 49	245	0 3 10
			Annual	911	0 2 15
			PP No. 235	912	0 1 13
			Annual	84	0 0 13
			PP No. 39	240	0 0 11
			Waste land	89	0 0 15
			TOTAL AREA :	2	3 7
09.	Bhuyan Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	PP No. 198	613	0 0 17
			PP No. 197	614	0 1 9
			PP No. 7	615	0 1 5
			PP No. 178	619	0 0 15
			PP No. 34	620	0 0 6
			PP No. 38	621	0 0 6
			PP No. 38	622	0 0 11
			Waste land	625	0 0 5
			Waste land	626	0 0 5
			PP No. 178	659	0 0 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
09.	Bhuyan Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	PP No. 178	660	0 1 5
			PP No. 54	661	0 0 7
			PP No. 106	684	0 0 19
			PP No. 48	685	0 1 1
			PP No. 248	680	0 0 18
			PP No. 3	681	0 1 15
			PP No. 28	682	0 0 3
			PP No. 11	690	0 1 17
			PP No. 248	698	0 0 18
			Waste land	689	0 0 9
			PP No. 76	822	0 1 14
			PP No. 76	825	0 0 18
			PP No. 36	827	0 0 14
			PP No. 76	495	0 1 13
			PP No. 48	591	0 0 8
			PP No. 201	870	0 1 0
			Waste land	526	0 0 4
			PP No. 197	631	0 0 12
			PP No. 248	699	0 0 6
			Waste land	514	0 0 6
			PP No. 202	707	0 0 8
			PP No. 166	706	0 0 9
			PP No. 95	627	0 1 12
			PP No. 183	667	0 1 6
			PP No. 76	826	0 0 5
			PP No. 166	821	0 0 13
			PP No. 54	623	0 0 9
			PP No. 76	493	0 0 7
			TOTAL AREA :	5	4 10
10.	Raidongia Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	PP No. 65	154	0 0 2
			Waste land	160	0 1 2
			Waste land	165	0 1 4
			PP No. 45	166	0 1 13
			PP No. 48	167	0 0 9
			PP No. 12	168	0 0 9
			PP No. 451	169	0 0 4
			PP No. 17	170	0 2 0
			PP No. 5	171	0 0 5
			PP No. 62	172	0 0 4
			PP No. 5	173	0 1 15
			PP No. 5	174	0 0 5
			PP No. 40	175	0 2 2
			PP No. 40	178	0 0 15
			PP No. 5	176	0 1 2
			PP No. 62	172	0 1 0
			PP No. 59	182	0 0 9
			PP No. 28	183	0 0 9
			TOTAL AREA :	3	0 9

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1571.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 41 तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 2004 द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बाजे सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त असम गैस कंपनी लि. में होगा।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	मौजा	दाग नं.	पट्टा नं०	क्षेत्रफल		
					बीथा	कट्टा	लूसा
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	1 नं. राजपुखरी गाँव 3 नं. खण्ड	सरुपथार	436	मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	0	1	17
			435	एकसना नं.	0	1	13
			454	मियादी पट्टा नं. 204	0	1	19
			453	मियादी पट्टा नं. 116	0	1	6
			654	मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	0	1	13
			486	मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	0	2	11
			492	मियादी पट्टा नं. 61	0	2	6
			493	मियादी पट्टा नं. 210	0	1	8
			491	मियादी पट्टा नं. 136	0	1	6
			507	मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	0	1	13
			505	मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	0	2	10
			510	मियादी पट्टा नं. 235	0	1	6
			522	मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	0	0	18
			524	मियादी पट्टा नं. 357	0	1	0
			523	मियादी पट्टा नं. 357	0	1	0
			538	मियादी पट्टा नं. 78	0	1	17
			542	मियादी पट्टा नं. 166	0	0	1
			543	सरकारी	1	0	5
			558	मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	0	3	19
			566	मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	0	0	6
			641	सरकारी	0	0	9
			667	सरकारी	0	2	11
			593	मियादी पट्टा नं. 53	0	1	13
			592	मियादी पट्टा नं. 242	0	0	18
			606	मियादी पट्टा नं. 242	0	0	16
			607	मियादी पट्टा नं. 143	0	1	17
			618	मियादी पट्टा नं. 142	0	3	17
			632	मियादी पट्टा नं. 173	0	0	6
			637	मियादी पट्टा नं. 140	0	2	2
			642	मियादी पट्टा नं. 230	0	2	6
			646	मियादी पट्टा नं. 316	0	2	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1 नं. राजपुखरी गाँव 3 नं. खण्ड	सरुपथार	647 648	मियादी पट्टा नं. 124 मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	0 1 1 0 0 18
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	11 1 18
2	1 नं. राजपुखरी गाँव 1 नं. खण्ड		9 10 11 12 35 36 38 57 58 56 90 89 101 143 170 174 175 188	मियादी पट्टा नं. 33 मियादी पट्टा नं. 40 मियादी पट्टा नं. 32 मियादी पट्टा नं. 2 मियादी पट्टा नं. 21 मियादी पट्टा नं. 108 एकसना सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 324 मियादी पट्टा नं. 181 सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 176 मियादी पट्टा नं. 176 मियादी पट्टा नं. 244 मियादी पट्टा नं. 347 एकसना	0 2 1 0 2 5 0 2 9 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 2 6 0 3 10 1 0 8 1 0 16 0 0 15 0 2 7 0 1 11 0 0 4 1 0 16 0 0 18 0 1 17 0 1 6 0 1 6
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	9 0 17
3	काचमारी गाँव	सरुपथार	358 418 361 362 360 359	मियादी पट्टा नं. 199 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 170 मियादी पट्टा नं. 49 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	0 0 1 0 1 8 0 1 19 1 0 5 1 0 0 0 1 13
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	2 3 13
4	रेंगमा गाँव	सरुपथार	12 13 14 15 55 77 78 53 76 79 80 88 89 104 103 102 164 174	मियादी पट्टा नं. 177 मियादी पट्टा नं. 177 मियादी पट्टा नं. 174 मियादी पट्टा नं. 171 मियादी पट्टा नं. 117 एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 71 सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 139 मियादी पट्टा नं. 71 मियादी पट्टा नं. 77 मियादी पट्टा नं. 71 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 138 मियादी पट्टा नं. 138 मियादी पट्टा नं. 138 मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	0 1 0 0 0 11 0 2 2 0 0 5 0 4 16 0 0 2 0 0 9 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 16 0 1 6 0 3 0 0 3 19 1 0 5 0 1 6 0 0 13 0 4 4 0 1 13
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	7 2 09

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	इकराणी गाँव	सरुपथार	19	सरकारी	0 0 7
	1 नं. खण्ड		21	सरकारी	0 0 11
			62	सरकारी	0 0 10
			15	मियादी पट्टा नं.3	0 0 2
			16	मियादी पट्टा नं.87	0 3 1
			17	मियादी पट्टा नं.79	0 2 2
			18	मियादी पट्टा नं.80	0 2 7
			63	मियादी पट्टा नं.112	0 4 15
			64	मियादी पट्टा नं.58	0 4 19
			102	मियादी पट्टा नं.107	0 3 17
			107	मियादी पट्टा नं.122	0 3 17
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	5 1 08
6	इकराणी गाँव	सरुपथार	266	सरकारी	0 2 13
	2 नं. खण्ड		170	मियादी पट्टा नं.105	1 1 15
			213	मियादी पट्टा नं.72	0 3 19
			228	सरकारी	0 0 4
			426	मियादी पट्टा नं.197	1 1 15
			227	मियादी पट्टा नं.123	0 0 18
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	4 1 4
7	2 नं. प्रेमहारा गाँव	बरपथार	52	सरकारी	1 1 0
	1 नं. खण्ड		60	सरकारी	0 0 15
			48	मियादी पट्टा नं.1	0 2 10
			50	मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	0 0 5
			51	खालि	2 2 3
			54	मियादी पट्टा नं. 187	0 2 0
			55	मियादी पट्टा नं. 20	0 0 8
			56	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0 2 10
			57	मियादी पट्टा नं. 70	0 2 10
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	5 4 1
8.	सरुलांगठा गाँव	बरपथार	169	सरकारी	4 3 10
	1 नं. एवं 2 नं. खण्ड			कुल क्षेत्रफल	4 3 10
9.	बरपाभजान गाँव	बरपथार	86	सरकारी	5 3 4
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	5 3 4
10.	बरपथार माटिखोला ताउन	बरपथार	217	सरकारी	0 3 13
	1 नं. खण्ड		191	सरकारी	0 0 3
			236	सरकारी	1 1 4
			249	सरकारी	0 3 2
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	2 3 2
11.	बरपथार गाँव	बरपथार	14	सरकारी	1 1 4
			115	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0 1 6
			116	सरकारी	0 3 13
			179	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0 1 2
			180	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0 1 11
			181	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0 1 2
			182	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0 0 9

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	बरपथार गाँव	बरपथार	183 184	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7 मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0 1 11 0 0 13
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	3 2 11
12.	पाभजान गाँव 1 नं. खण्ड	बरपथार	24 25 26 27 28 52 51 151 50 79 78 77 88 91 93 94 108 109 110 119 142 148 149 150 156 172 173 174 176 179 180 203 206 214 222 248 208	सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 3 मियादी पट्टा नं. 3 मियादी पट्टा नं. 95 मियादी पट्टा नं. 121 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 3 सरकारी एकसना सरकारी एकसना एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 23 एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 107 एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 73 सरकारी सरकारी सरकारी सरकारी एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 152 मियादी पट्टा नं. 61 मियादी पट्टा नं. 184 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 76 मियादी पट्टा नं. 76 मियादी पट्टा नं. 130 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 130 सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 126 मियादी पट्टा नं. 193 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 90 सरकारी सरकारी	0 0 15 0 0 6 0 1 4 0 0 15 0 1 18 0 0 12 0 1 0 1 0 13 0 3 12 0 0 13 0 0 11 0 1 13 0 1 9 0 1 17 0 0 6 0 0 18 0 3 8 0 0 9 0 2 17 0 0 6 0 1 3 0 2 15 0 1 19 0 1 15 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 15 0 2 8 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 19 0 1 13 0 3 1 0 4 3 3 4 7 0 2 6
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	15 1 0
13.	जोरहाटियां गाँव	बरपथार	87	सरकारी	3 4 0
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	3 4 0
14.	सांपुल गाँव	बरपथार	102 154 178	सरकारी सरकारी सरकारी	1 0 15 0 0 7 2 3 10
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	3 4 12

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	रत्नपुर गाँव	बरपथार	196 198	सरकारी सरकारी	1 2 3 2 4 6
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	4 1 9
16.	सेनछोवा गाँव	बरपथार	238 241 242 243 244 245 247 250 254 255 256 257 273 274 275 279 280 286 301 302 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 351	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3 एकसना एकसना एकसना एकसना सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 69 सरकारी एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 73 मियादी पट्टा नं. 64 मियादी पट्टा नं. 54 मियादी पट्टा नं. 54 सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 31 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 21 मियादी पट्टा नं. 21 मियादी पट्टा नं. 48 मियादी पट्टा नं. 48 मियादी पट्टा नं. 48 मियादी पट्टा नं. 22 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 65 एकसना सरकारी	0 0 18 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 17 0 1 0 0 1 19 0 1 15 0 3 13 0 0 17 0 1 0 0 0 9 0 0 3 0 0 17 0 1 4 0 3 1 0 0 17 0 1 4 0 0 6 0 0 15 0 0 6 0 0 17 0 0 7 0 0 9 0 0 17 0 0 2 0 1 4 1 0 3
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	6 3 8
17.	1 नं. प्रेमहारा गाँव	बरपथार	37	सरकारी	3 4 10
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	3 4 10
18.	पाभजान बागान	बरपथार	39 40 51 54 55 56 57	30 सना 30 सना 30 सना सरकारी 30 सना 30 सना 30 सना	0 0 16 0 1 9 0 0 6 0 0 4 2 1 13 0 2 6 1 1 12
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	4 3 6
19.	1 नं. तामुलि गाँव	बरपथार	267 268 263 262	सरकारी सरकारी सरकारी सरकारी	0 0 15 0 0 9 0 0 7 0 0 9

1	2	3	4	5	6		
25.	आइतोनियामिर गाँव—जारी	घिलाधारी	321 348 349 362 390 542 510 502 322 511 543 555	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 29 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 76 मियादी पट्टा नं. 76 मियादी पट्टा नं. 75 मियादी पट्टा नं. 80 मियादी पट्टा नं. 53 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 43 मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	9 8 8 13 7 9 18 11 7 0 15 2
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	8	1	7
26.	बाटिग ग्रान्च		2 3 4 6 19 49 57 98 101	फ़ि: सिः नं. 1 फ़ि: सिः नं. 1	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2 16 12 4 2 16 4 15 18
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	2	4	9
27.	गारी गाँव		73 74 75 76 77 78 162 285 293 294 295 296 297 299 300 522 523 528 529 530 533 535 534 536 537	मियादी पट्टा नं. 143 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 131 मियादी पट्टा नं. 130 मियादी पट्टा नं. 130 मियादी पट्टा नं. 80 सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 130 मियादी पट्टा नं. 138 मियादी पट्टा नं. 74 मियादी पट्टा नं. 70 मियादी पट्टा नं. 30 मियादी पट्टा नं. 138 मियादी पट्टा नं. 29 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 30 मियादी पट्टा नं. 30 मियादी पट्टा नं. 3 मियादी पट्टा नं. 5 मियादी पट्टा नं. 41 मियादी पट्टा नं. 76 मियादी पट्टा नं. 120 मियादी पट्टा नं. 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 15 2 4 11 8 4 6 18 18 9 7 7 2 4 0 18 1 17 6 7 5 12 4 4

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	गारी गाँव	चिलाधारी	538	मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	0 0 6
			539	मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	0 0 7
			540	मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	0 0 7
			541	मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	0 0 15
			542	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0 0 9
			543	मियादी पट्टा नं. 22	0 0 7
			544	मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	0 0 7
			545	मियादी पट्टा नं. 74	0 0 9
			546	मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	0 0 7
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	4 2 2
28.	रुपकलिया गाँव (1म खंड)	आठगाँव	1	सरकारी	0 1 0
			2	मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	0 0 11
			1416	मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	0 0 7
			121	मियादी पट्टा नं. 257	0 0 15
			4	मियादी पट्टा नं. 64	0 1 11
			5	मियादी पट्टा नं. 244	0 1 19
			6	मियादी पट्टा नं. 257	0 1 2
			7	मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	0 1 6
			156	सरकारी	0 0 4
			8	मियादी पट्टा नं. 245	0 1 1
			9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 174	0 1 11
			10	मियादी पट्टा नं. 174	0 1 2
			11	मियादी पट्टा नं. 310	0 2 10
			14	मियादी पट्टा नं. 345	0 1 17
			17	मियादी पट्टा नं. 221	0 1 15
			18	मियादी पट्टा नं. 124	0 1 7
			19	मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	0 0 18
			20	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0 0 13
			21	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0 0 18
			22	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0 0 18
			24	मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	0 0 6
			25	मियादी पट्टा नं. 10	0 0 2
			26	सरकारी	0 1 2
			28	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0 0 9
			30	सरकारी	0 0 7
			31	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0 0 6
			32	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0 1 0
			33	मियादी पट्टा नं. 163	0 0 17
			1338	सरकारी	0 0 5
			34	मियादी पट्टा नं. 126	0 0 18
			35	मियादी पट्टा नं. 20	0 0 15
			36	मियादी पट्टा नं. 164	0 0 9
			37	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0 0 13
			38	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0 0 18
			1388	मियादी पट्टा नं. 222	0 1 3
			41	मियादी पट्टा नं. 222	0 1 3
			42	मियादी पट्टा नं. 224	0 0 15
			43	मियादी पट्टा नं. 209	0 0 15
			44	मियादी पट्टा नं. 24	0 0 8
			45	मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	0 0 6
			46	मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	0 1 9
			49	मियादी पट्टा नं. 168	0 0 11
			50	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0 0 17
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	7 3 19

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	चक्रधरा गाँव	आठगाँव	1	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0 1 15
			5	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	0 0 18
			6	मियादी पट्टा नं. 199	0 2 4
			7	मियादी पट्टा नं. 199	0 3 6
			1351	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 0 3
			213	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 0 13
			214	मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	0 0 15
			216	मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	0 1 4
			218	मियादी पट्टा नं. 24	0 0 7
			219	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 0 3
			1356	सरकारी	0 0 14
			222	मियादी पट्टा नं. 25	0 0 9
			229	मियादी पट्टा नं. 24	0 1 17
			231	मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	0 0 6
			236	मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	0 0 15
			237	मियादी पट्टा नं. 196	0 0 13
			238	सरकारी	0 1 2
			239	मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	0 0 6
			240	मियादी पट्टा नं. 330	0 0 15
			241	मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	0 0 15
			242	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0 1 18
			246	मियादी पट्टा नं. 282	0 1 4
			400	मियादी पट्टा नं. 174	0 0 18
			401	मियादी पट्टा नं. 260	0 0 9
			402	मियादी पट्टा नं. 162	0 0 9
			403	मियादी पट्टा नं. 411	0 0 9
			407	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0 1 8
			409	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	0 0 17
			412	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0 0 6
			413	कमयादी पट्टा नं. 112	0 0 9
			415	सरकारी	0 0 9
			416	मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	0 0 9
			419	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0 0 7
			420	मियादी पट्टा नं. 112	0 0 8
			421	मियादी पट्टा नं. 273	0 0 9
			708	मियादी पट्टा नं. 112	0 0 18
			709	सरकारी	0 0 9
			711	मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	0 0 18
			712	मियादी पट्टा नं. 200	0 1 2
			720	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0 0 9
			721	मियादी पट्टा नं. 141	0 0 18
			729	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0 0 9
			742	मियादी पट्टा नं. 140	0 1 8
			743	मियादी पट्टा नं. 140	0 1 11
			746	मियादी पट्टा नं. 261	0 1 15
			747	मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	0 0 18
			1139	मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	0 1 19
			1140	मियादी पट्टा नं. 118	0 1 2
			1141	मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	0 1 1
			1143	मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	0 0 13

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	बरफुकनर खाट गाँव	मौखोवा	1525	मियादी पट्टा नं. 144	0 0 8
			1524	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0 1 4
			1526	मियादी पट्टा नं. 144	0 2 4
			1527	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0 1 2
			1528	मियादी पट्टा नं. 317	0 0 18
			1529	सरकारी	0 3 13
			1530	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0 0 15
			1536	मियादी पट्टा नं. 317	0 0 7
			1541	सरकारी	0 0 9
			1542	सरकारी	0 2 8
			1544	मियादी पट्टा नं. 230	0 0 12
			1545	सरकारी	0 0 17
			1546	मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	0 1 4
			1415	मियादी पट्टा नं. 406	0 0 7
			1414	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0 0 17
			1193	मियादी पट्टा नं. 430	0 0 11
			1192		0 1 0
			1191	मियादी पट्टा नं. 442	0 1 17
			1190	मियादी पट्टा नं. 442	0 0 7
			1189	मियादी पट्टा नं. 442	0 1 17
			1041	मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	0 1 11
			1043	मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	0 2 2
			1044	सरकारी	0 0 3
			1045	मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	0 0 11
			1047	मियादी पट्टा नं. 730	0 1 0
			650	सरकारी	0 2 8
			652	मियादी पट्टा नं. 284	0 0 14
			653	सरकारी	0 1 11
			667	मियादी पट्टा नं. 123	0 0 9
			665	मियादी पट्टा नं. 460	0 0 7
			660	मियादी पट्टा नं. 284	0 2 18
			501	मियादी पट्टा नं. 331	1 0 1
			502	मियादी पट्टा नं. 313	0 3 13
			503	सरकारी	0 0 3
			101	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0 0 17
			105	मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	1 0 12
			104	मियादी पट्टा नं. 439	0 0 17
			117	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0 2 10
			118	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0 0 9
			116	मियादी पट्टा नं. 401	0 0 12
			129	मियादी पट्टा नं. 401	0 0 4
			130	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0 1 13
			132	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0 1 2
			131	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0 0 6
			134	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 0 6
			135	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0 1 4
			136	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 1 8
			664	मियादी पट्टा नं. 284	0 0 17
			1046	मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	0 0 4
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		12 3 9

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	कछारीहात गाँव	कछारीहात	618	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0 0 7
			617	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0 0 2
			619	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0 0 10
			620	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0 2 6
			616	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0 3 13
			623	सरकारी	0 1 0
			1318	शून्य	0 3 15
			624	मियादी पट्टा नं. 308	0 3 2
			612	मियादी पट्टा नं. 139	0 0 4
			510	मियादी पट्टा नं. 115	0 2 13
			1356	मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	0 3 4
			508	सरकारी	0 2 6
			507	मियादी पट्टा नं. 57	0 0 17
			506	मियादी पट्टा नं. 300	0 2 8
			505	मियादी पट्टा नं. 265	0 0 9
			503	मियादी पट्टा नं. शून्य	0 0 2
			504	मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	0 0 9
			407	मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	0 2 1
			393	मियादी पट्टा नं. 13	0 1 2
			522	मियादी पट्टा नं. 300	0 0 3
			1364	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 0 4
			399	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 1 2
			400	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 1 13
			401	मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	0 1 13
			403	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 0 2
			404	मियादी पट्टा नं. 274	0 3 18
			405	मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	9 2 8
			408	मियादी पट्टा नं. 141	0 1 17
			409	मियादी पट्टा नं. 156	0 2 15
			412	मियादी पट्टा नं. 294	0 0 5
			402	मियादी पट्टा नं. 121	0 0 12
			291	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0 0 3
			286	मियादी पट्टा नं. 311	0 4 3
			287	मियादी पट्टा नं. 296	0 0 4
			115	मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	0 4 4
			117	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0 0 4
			129	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0 1 6
			131	मियादी पट्टा नं. 196	0 0 4
			118	मियादी पट्टा नं. 187	0 0 11
			119	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0 3 6
			128	मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	0 0 2
			126	मियादी पट्टा नं. 272	1 1 1
			127	मियादी पट्टा नं. 272	0 0 3
			140	मियादी पट्टा नं. 283	0 0 5
			141	मियादी पट्टा नं. 230	0 0 4
			142	मियादी पट्टा नं. 230	0 0 2
			139	मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	0 0 3
			1335	सरकारी	0 0 7
			883	मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	0 0 13
			605	सरकारी	0 0 7
			19	सरकारी	0 0 5
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	19 0 19

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	रायडोगिया गाँव	कछारीहाट	253	मियादी पट्टा नं. 266	0 0 18
			252	मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	0 3 2
			254	मियादी पट्टा नं. 266	0 3 15
			256	मियादी पट्टा नं. 395	0 0 14
			257	मियादी पट्टा नं. 398	0 2 0
			259	मियादी पट्टा नं. 82	0 4 19
			262	मियादी पट्टा नं. 306	0 0 18
			263	मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	0 2 7
			264	मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	0 0 3
			265	मियादी पट्टा नं. 306	0 3 2
			266	सरकारी	0 0 6
			267	मियादी पट्टा नं. 326	0 2 15
			390	मियादी पट्टा नं. 263	0 1 15
			391	मियादी पट्टा नं. 189	0 1 17
			397	मियादी पट्टा नं. 84	0 0 5
			388	मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	0 0 2
			387	मियादी पट्टा नं. 307	0 0 5
			389	मियादी पट्टा नं. 443	0 3 12
			411	मियादी पट्टा नं. 436	0 2 10
			415	मियादी पट्टा नं. 307	0 3 16
			416	मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	0 3 2
			417	मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	0 3 10
			418	मियादी पट्टा नं. 129	0 1 9
			419	मियादी पट्टा नं. 369	0 1 6
			421	मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	0 0 15
			422	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	0 0 13
			423	मियादी पट्टा नं. 305	0 0 7
			424	मियादी पट्टा नं. 181	0 0 11
			425	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0 0 13
			426	मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	0 0 15
			427	सरकारी	0 1 8
			428	मियादी पट्टा नं. 323	0 0 15
			429	मियादी पट्टा नं. 321	0 0 9
			430	मियादी पट्टा नं. 179	0 0 7
			431	मियादी पट्टा नं. 449	0 1 9
			432	मियादी पट्टा नं. 353	0 0 11
			433	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0 0 11
			435	मियादी पट्टा नं. 302	0 0 17
			437	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0 0 7
			438	मियादी पट्टा नं. 258	0 0 7
			439	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0 2 8
			440	मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	0 2 15
			443	मियादी पट्टा नं. 209	0 3 10
			445	मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	0 1 2
			446	मियादी पट्टा नं. 392	0 0 15
			447	मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	0 0 13
			448	मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	0 0 7
			449	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	0 0 4
			450	मियादी पट्टा नं. 209	0 0 7
			451	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0 0 7

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	रायडोगिया गाँव	कछारीहाट—(जारी)	452	मियादी पट्टा नं. 373	0 0 6
			453	मियादी पट्टा नं. 70	0 0 11
			454	मियादी पट्टा नं. 255	0 0 11
			455	मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	0 0 11
			456	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0 0 13
			457	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0 0 11
			458	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0 0 9
			460	मियादी पट्टा नं. 301	0 0 6
			459	मियादी पट्टा नं. 415	0 0 6
			461	मियादी पट्टा नं. 256	0 0 7
			462	मियादी पट्टा नं. 33	0 0 11
			463	मियादी पट्टा नं. 414	0 0 5
			464	मियादी पट्टा नं. 321	0 0 7
			465	मियादी पट्टा नं. 142	0 0 6
			466	मियादी पट्टा नं. 254	0 0 13
			467	मियादी पट्टा नं. 301	0 0 6
			468	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	0 0 18
			469	मियादी पट्टा नं. 142	0 0 9
			470	अमयादी पट्टा नं. 255	0 0 6
			471	मियादी पट्टा नं. 413	0 0 4
			472	मियादी पट्टा नं. 413	0 0 9
			473	मियादी पट्टा नं. 125	0 0 15
			474	मियादी पट्टा नं. 144	0 0 8
			475	मियादी पट्टा नं. 255	0 0 13
			476	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0 0 9
			477	मियादी पट्टा नं. 361	0 0 11
			478	मियादी पट्टा नं. 225	0 0 9
			479	मियादी पट्टा नं. 226	0 0 9
			480	मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	0 0 11
			481	मियादी पट्टा नं. 413	0 0 13
			482	मियादी पट्टा नं. 124	0 0 11
			483	मियादी पट्टा नं. 255	0 0 11
			484	मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	0 0 17
			500	मियादी पट्टा नं. 361	0 0 14
			501	मियादी पट्टा नं. 157	1 2 10
			502	मियादी पट्टा नं. 366	0 0 5
			497	मियादी पट्टा नं. 390	0 3 12
			498	मियादी पट्टा नं. 394	0 1 0
			495	मियादी पट्टा नं. 223	0 1 0
			496	मियादी पट्टा नं. 390	0 3 1
			560	मियादी पट्टा नं. 448	0 2 15
			268	मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	0 0 2
			559	मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	0 0 15
			446	मियादी पट्टा नं. 392	0 0 15
			976	सरकारी	0 3 1
			279	सरकारी	0 0 7
			556	मियादी पट्टा नं. 180	0 1 0
				कल क्षेत्रफल	22 3 10

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/7/2004/ओ एन जी डी-IV]

ओ. पी. बनवारी. अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2006

S.O. 1571.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 41 dated 22nd December, 2004 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Govt. hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of publication of this declaration in the Assam Gas Company Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Mouza	Dag No.	Patta No.	Area		
					B	K	L
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	I No. Rajapukhuri village 3rd part	Sarupathar	436	PP No. 72	0	1	17
			435	Annual	0	1	13
			454	PP No. 204	0	1	19
			453	PP No. 116	0	1	6
			654	PP No. 72	0	1	13
			486	PP No. 69	0	2	11
			492	PP No. 61	0	2	6
			493	PP No. 210	0	1	8
			491	PP No. 136	0	1	6
			507	PP No. 134	0	1	13
			505	PP No. 51	0	2	10
			510	PP No. 235	0	1	6
			522	PP No. 183	0	0	18
			524	PP No. 357	0	1	0
			523	PP No. 357	0	1	0
			538	PP No. 78	0	1	17
			542	PP No. 166	0	0	1
			543	Waste Land	1	0	5
			558	PP No. 76	0	3	19
			566	PP No. 58	0	0	6
			641	Waste Land	0	0	9
			667	Waste Land	0	2	11
			593	PP No. 53	0	1	13
			592	PP No. 242	0	0	18
			606	PP No. 242	0	0	16
			607	PP No. 143	0	1	17
			618	PP No. 142	0	3	17
			632	PP No. 173	0	0	6
			637	PP No. 140	0	2	2
			642	PP No. 230	0	2	6
			646	PP No. 316	0	2	6
			647	PP No. 124	0	1	1
			648	PP No. 120	0	0	18
Total Area				11	1	18	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	1 No. Rajapukhuri Village	Sarupathar	9	PP No. 33	0 2 1
	1st Part		10	PP No. 40	0 2 5
			11	PP No. 32	0 2 9
			12	PP No. 2	0 3 1
			35	PP No. 21	0 3 1
			36	PP No. 108	0 2 6
			38	Annual	0 3 10
			57	Waste land	1 0 8
			58	Waste land	1 0 16
			56	PP No. 324	0 0 15
			90	PP No. 181	0 2 7
			89	Waste Land	0 1 11
			101	Waste land	0 0 4
			143	PP No. 176	1 0 16
			170	PP No. 176	0 0 18
			174	PP No. 244	0 1 17
			175	PP No. 347	0 1 6
			188	Annual	0 1 6
				Total Area	9 0 17
3.	Kachamari Gaon	Sarupathar	358	PP No. 199	0 0 1
			418	Waste land	0 1 8
			361	PP No. 170	0 1 19
			362	PP No. 49	1 0 5
			360	Waste land	1 0 0
			359	PP No. 59	0 1 13
				Total Area	2 3 13
4.	Rangama Gaon	Sarupathar	12	PP No. 117	0 1 0
			13	PP No. 117	0 0 11
			14	PP No. 174	0 2 2
			15	PP No. 171	0 0 5
			55	PP No. 117	0 4 16
			77	Annual	0 0 2
			78	PP No. 71	0 0 9
			53	Waste Land	0 0 2
			76	Waste Land	1 0 0
			79	PP No. 139	0 1 16
			80	PP No. 71	0 1 6
			88	PP No. 77	0 3 0
			89	PP No. 71	0 3 19
			104	Waste land	1 0 5
	Rangama Gaon	Sarupathar	103	PP No. 138	0 1 6
			102	PP No. 138	0 0 13
			164	PP No. 138	0 4 4
			174	PP No. 86	0 1 13
				Total Area	7 2 9
5.	Ikarani Gaon	Sarupathar	19	Waste land	0 0 7
	1st Part		21	Waste land	0 0 11
			62	Waste land	0 0 10
			15	PP No. 3	0 0 2
			16	PP No. 87	0 3 1
			17	PP No. 79	0 2 2
			18	PP No. 80	0 2 7
			63	PP No. 112	0 4 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Ikarani Gaon 1st Part	Sarupathar	64 102 107	PP No. 58 PP No. 107 PP No. 122	0 4 19 0 3 17 0 3 17
				Total Area	5 1 8
6.	Ikarani Gaon 2nd Part	Sarupathar	266 170 213 228 426 227	Waste land PP No. 105 PP No. 72 Waste land PP No. 197 PP No. 123	0 2 13 1 1 15 0 3 19 0 0 4 1 1 15 0 0 18
				Total Area	4 1 4
7.	2 No. Premhra Gaon 1st Part	Borpathar	52 60 48 50 51 54 55 56 67	Waste land Waste land PP No. 1 PP No. 59 Nil PP No. 187 PP No. 20 PP No. 14 PP No. 70	1 1 0 0 0 15 0 2 10 0 0 5 2 2 3 0 2 0 0 0 8 0 2 10 0 2 10
				Total Area	5 4 1
8.	Sarulangtha Gaon 1st & 2nd Part	Borpathar	169	Waste land	4 3 10
				Total Area	4 3 10
9.	Borpabhajan gaon	Borpathar	86	Waste Land	5 3 4
				Total Area	5 3 4
10.	Barpathar Matikhola town 1st part	Borpathar	217 191 236 249	Waste Land Waste Land Waste Land Waste Land	0 3 13 0 0 3 1 1 4 0 3 2
				Total Area	2 3 2
11.	Borpathar gaon	Borpathar	14 115 116 179 180 181 182 183 184	Waste Land PP No. 7 Waste Land PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7	1 1 4 0 1 6 0 3 13 0 1 2 0 1 11 0 1 2 0 0 9 0 1 11 0 0 13
				Total Area	3 2 11
12.	Pavajan gaon 1st Part	Borpathar	24 25 26 27 28 52 51 151 50	Waste land PP No. 3 PP No. 3 PP No. 95 PP No. 121 Waste land PP No. 3 Waste land Annual	0 0 15 0 0 6 0 1 4 0 0 15 0 1 18 0 0 12 0 1 0 1 0 13 0 3 12

1	2	3	4	5	6		
16.	Sensewa gaon (Contd.....)	Borpathar	275 279 280 286 301 302 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 351	Waste land Waste land PP No. 31 Waste land PP No. 21 PP No. 21 PP No. 48 PP No. 48 PP No. 48 PP No. 22 Waste land PP No. 65 Annual Waste land	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	4 1 17 4 6 15 6 17 7 9 17 2 4 3
				Total Area	6	3	8
17.	No. 1 Premhara gaon		37	Waste land	3	3	10
				Total Area	3	3	10
18.	Pavajan Bagan		39 40 51 54 55 56 57	30 yrs. 30 yrs. 30 yrs. Waste land 30 yrs. 30 yrs. 30 yrs.	0 0 0 0 2 0 1	0 1 0 0 1 2 1	16 9 6 4 13 6 12
				Total Area	4	3	6
19.	No. 1 Tamuli gaon		267 268 263 262 315 347 314	Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land	0 0 0 0 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 9 7 9 12 3 4
				Total Area	3	2	19
20.	No. 2 Tamuli gaon		11 17 20 31 36 38 102 103 118 119 156 163 164 165 166 167 168 351 354 363 1 2	Waste land Waste land Annual Waste land Waste land PP No. 13 Waste land Waste land Waste land PP No. 21 PP No. 7 Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Annual Waste land Waste land Waste land Annual Waste land	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	0 17 18 14 8 13 17 17 12 8 11 3 4 2 9 2 12 9 0 9 0 9 0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	No. 2 Tamuli gaon Court. (Contd.....)	Borpathar	3 8 291	Waste land PP No. 33 Waste land	0 1 4 0 2 2 0 0 17
				Total Area	7 3 12
21.	Molhanitup gaon (2nd Party)	Ghiladhari	172 177 178 180 198 199 200 197 174	Annual PP No. 12 PP No. 9 Waste land PP No. 1 Waste land Waste land PP No. 11 PP No. 22	0 0 2 0 3 1 0 3 13 0 0 7 1 1 16 0 1 9 0 0 7 0 0 5 0 4 11
				Total Area	4 0 11
22.	Kalujan gaon		7 18 27 62 63 81 82 83 84 87 107 141 154 155 190 201 202 204 235 242 247 189 271 272 274 289 378 380 387 385	PP No. 58 Waste land PP No. 26 PP No. 66 PP No. 66 PP No. 72 PP No. 72 Waste land Waste land PP No. 49 PP No. 9 Annual Waste land PP No. 37 PP No. 27 Waste land PP No. 30 PP No. 10 PP No. 12 PP No. 13 PP No. 35 PP No. 27 Waste land PP No. 50 PP No. 31 PP No. 54 PP No. 55 PP No. 72 Waste land Waste land	0 0 18 0 1 6 0 0 6 0 0 15 0 2 6 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 4 3 0 1 1 0 1 17 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 18 0 0 11 0 0 7 0 0 11 0 0 17 0 0 13 0 0 18 0 0 18 0 0 7 0 0 4 0 1 6 0 0 13 0 0 9 0 1 2 0 0 18 0 0 3 0 0 2
				Total Area	5 0 4
23.	Chakialting gaon		14 3 9 66 65	Waste land Waste land Waste land 30 yrs. Patta Waste land	0 3 2 0 0 3 0 1 6 0 2 2 0 1 8
				Total Area	1 3 1
24.	Nugura gaon		37 43	PP No. 92 PP No. 35	0 2 13 0 0 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Nugura gaon (Contd.....)	Ghiladhari	44	PP No.58	0 0 9
			45	PP No.32	0 0 6
			46	PP No.37	0 0 17
			59	PP No.84	0 0 17
			60	PP No.44	0 0 17
			65	PP No.14	0 0 15
			66	PP No.14	0 0 11
			69	PP No.14	0 0 18
			76	PP No.58	0 0 13
			83	PP No.100	0 1 4
			84	PP No.36	0 2 6
			94	PP No.35	0 1 17
			109	PP No.35	0 1 17
			117	PP No.35	0 2 8
			120	PP No.43	0 0 18
			114	Waste land	0 0 9
			122	Waste land	0 0 18
			123	PP No.43	0 0 13
			124	PP No.43	0 0 18
			186	PP No.51	0 0 15
			187	PP No.9	0 0 6
			188	PP No.71	0 0 6
			532	PP No.84	0 0 7
			524	PP No.68	0 0 7
			191	PP No.3	0 1 15
			198	PP No.86	0 0 2
			199	PP No.68	0 0 13
			200	Waste land	0 1 2
			211	PP No.89	0 0 18
			212	PP No.89	0 1 8
			213	PP No.111	0 0 13
			214	PP No.23	0 1 8
			215	PP No.107	0 0 18
			216	PP No.86	0 0 13
			225	PP No.107	1 0 14
			345	PP No.102	0 2 1
			346	PP No.83	0 0 15
			348	PP No.26	0 1 9
				Total Area	8 4 9
25.	Aitoniamiri gaon		516	PP No.75	0 1 11
			480	PP No.75	0 0 9
			498	PP No.43	0 0 4
			468	PP No.2	0 0 9
			467	PP No.45	0 0 6
			479	PP No.49	0 1 8
			539	PP No.29	0 0 17
			540	PP No.29	0 0 15
			449	PP No.84	0 0 9
			450	PP No.62	0 0 18
			458	PP No.33	0 0 9
			390	PP No.76	0 0 7
			400	PP No.61	0 1 7
			415	PP No.69	0 1 19
			254	PP No.92	0 0 9
			255	PP No.77	0 1 9
			272	PP No.92	0 0 17

1	2	3	4	5	6		
25.	Aitoniamiri gaon (Contd.....)	Ghiladhari	273	PP No.46	0	0	9
			277	PP No.77	0	2	15
			221	PP No.11	1	0	14
			223	PP No.86	0	0	7
			76	PP No.73	0	0	4
			250	Waste land	0	2	1
			294	PP No.94	0	1	17
			309	PP No.37	0	0	17
			320	PP No.99	0	0	13
			321	PP No.29	0	0	9
			348	Waste land	0	1	8
			349	PP No.29	0	1	8
			362	Waste Iand	0	2	13
			390	PP No.76	0	0	7
			542	PP No.76	0	0	9
			510	PP No.75	0	0	18
			502	PP No.80	0	0	11
			322	PP No.53	0	0	7
			511	Waste land	0	3	0
			543	PP No.43	0	0	15
			555	PP No.76	0	0	2
				Total Area	8	1	7
26.	Oating Grant		2	F.C. No. 1	0	2	2
			3	F.C. No. 1	1	2	16
			4	F.C. No. 1	0	0	12
			6	F.C. No. 1	0	0	4
			19	F.C. No. 1	0	0	2
			49	F.C. No. 1	0	1	16
			57	F.C. No. 1	0	0	4
			98	F.C. No. 1	0	0	15
			101	F.C. No. 1	0	0	18
				Total Area	2	4	9
27.	Garigaon		73	PP No. 143	0	0	9
			74	Waste land	0	0	15
			75	PP No.131	0	0	2
			76	PP No.130	0	1	4
			77	PP No. 130	0	0	11
			78	PP No.80	0	1	8
			162	Waste land	0	0	4
			285	Waste land	0	0	6
			293	PP No.130	0	0	18
			294	PP No.138	0	0	18
			295	PP No.74	0	0	9
			296	PP No.70	0	1	7
			297	PP No.30	0	0	7
			299	PP No.138	0	1	2
			300	PP No.29	0	0	4
			522	Waste land	0	3	0
			523	PP No. 1	0	0	18
			528	PP No. 30	0	0	11
			529	PP No. 30	0	0	17
			530	PP No. 3	0	1	6
			533	PP No. 5	0	0	7
			535	PP No. 41	0	0	5
			534	PP No. 76	0	0	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Gari gaon	Ghiladhari	536	PP No. 120	0 0 4
			537	PP No. 10	0 0 4
			538	PP No. 42	0 0 6
			539	PP No. 120	0 0 7
			540	PP No. 41	0 0 7
			541	PP No. 41	0 0 15
			542	PP No. 35	0 0 9
			543	PP No. 22	0 0 7
			544	PP No. 88	0 0 7
			545	PP No. 74	0 0 9
			546	PP No. 43	0 0 7
			Total Area		4 2 2
28	Rupkalia gaon (1st Part)	Athgaon	1	Waste land	0 1 0
			2	PP No. 81	0 0 11
			1416	PP No. 81	0 0 7
			121	PP No. 257	0 0 15
			4	PP No. 64	0 1 11
			5	PP No. 244	0 1 19
			6	PP No. 257	0 1 2
			7	PP No. 77	0 1 6
			156	Waste land	0 0 4
			8	PP No. 245	0 1 1
			9	PP No. 174	0 1 11
			10	PP No. 174	0 1 2
			11	PP No. 310	0 2 10
			14	PP No. 245	0 1 17
			17	PP No. 221	0 1 15
			18	PP No. 124	0 1 7
			19	PP No. 202	0 0 18
			20	PP No. 68	0 0 13
			21	PP No. 203	0 0 18
			22	PP No. 203	0 0 18
			24	PP No. 201	0 0 6
			25	PP No. 10	0 0 2
			26	Waste land	0 1 2
			28	PP No. 203	0 0 9
			30	Waste land	0 0 7
			31	PP No. 203	0 0 6
			32	PP No. 14	0 1 0
			33	PP No. 163	0 0 17
			1338	Waste land	0 0 5
			34	PP No. 126	0 0 18
			35	PP NO. 20	0 0 15
			36	PP NO. 164	0 0 9
			37	PP No. 68	0 0 13
			38	PP No. 203	0 0 18
			1388	PP No. 222	0 1 3
			41	PP No. 222	0 1 3
			42	PP No. 224	0 0 15
			43	PP No. 209	0 0 15
			44	PP No. 24	0 0 8
			45	PP No. 83	0 0 6
			46	PP No. 153	0 1 9
			49	PP No. 168	0 0 11
			50	PP No. 14	0 0 17
			Total Area		7 3 19

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Chakardhara gaon	Athgaon	1	PP No. 7	1 15
			5	PP No.9	0 18
			6	PP No. 199	0 4
			7	PP No. 199	0 6
			1351	PP No. 241	0 3
			213	PP No. 241	0 13
			214	PP No.48	0 15
			216	PP No. 100	0 4
			218	PP No. 24	0 7
			219	PP No.241	0 3
			1356	Waste land	0 14
			222	PP No. 25	0 9
			229	PP No. 24	0 17
			231	PP No. 23	0 6
			236	PP No. 23	0 15
			237	PP No. 196	0 13
			238	Waste land	0 2
			239	PP No. 101	0 6
			240	PP No. 330	0 15
			241	PP No. 100	0 15
			242	PP No. 281	0 18
			246	PP No. 282	0 4
			400	PP No. 174	0 18
			401	PP No. 260	0 9
			402	PP No. 162	0 9
			403	PP No. 411	0 9
			407	PP No.281	0 8
			409	PP No.1	0 17
			412	PP No.281	0 6
			413	PP No.112	0 9
			415	Waste land	0 9
			416	PP No. 5	0 9
			419	PP No.68	0 7
			420	PP No.112	0 8
			421	PP No.273	0 9
			708	PP No.112	0 18
			709	Waste land	0 9
			711	PP No.247	0 18
			712	PP No. 200	0 2
			720	PP No.303	0 9
			721	PP No. 141	0 18
			729	PP No. 303	0 9
			742	PP No. 140	0 8
			743	PP No.140	0 11
			746	PP No.261	0 15
			747	PP No.201	0 18
			1139	PP No.117	0 19
			1140	PP No.118	0 2
			1141	PP No.49	0 1
			1143	PP No.247	0 13
			1144	PP No.264	0 6
			1145	PP No.202	0 7
			1146	Waste land	0 4
			1148	PP No.263	0 16
			1149	PP No.118	0 2
			217	Waste land	0 0
			422	PP No. 173	0 4
			Total Area		10 2 18

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Bengankhowa Gaon	Moukhowa	1060	PP No. 145	0 2 0
			1059	PP No. 145	0 0 15
			1049	PP No. 170	0 1 6
			1047	PP No. 68	0 0 4
			1045	PP No. 235	0 3 13
			1051	PP No. 133	0 0 4
			1044	PP No. 69	0 1 6
			1035	PP No. 69	0 1 9
			1034	PP No. 123	0 2 8
			1036	PP No. 68	0 0 6
			1064	PP No. 284	0 0 8
			1061	PP No. 201	0 1 6
			1024	PP No. 178	0 0 4
			1025	PP No. 248	0 2 0
			1026	PP No. 25	0 2 10
			1017	PP No. 272	0 1 13
			1018	PP No. 26	0 0 13
			1013	PP NO. 31	0 0 2
			1014	PP NO. 272	0 1 6
			1015	PP No. 26	0 2 4
			977	PP No. 15	0 0 11
			983	PP No. 11	0 0 6
			980	Waste land	0 1 9
			981	PP No. 3	0 0 4
			982	PP No. 169	0 2 15
			986	PP No. 223	0 4 4
			987	PP No.129	0 0 4
			1087	Waste land	0 0 6
			842	PP No. 38	0 1 2
			843	PP No. 202	0 1 6
			844	PP No. 42	0 1 9
			850	PP No. 156	0 0 3
			845	PP No. 120	0 1 0
			849	PP No. 234	0 2 4
			848	PP No. 202	0 0 4
			847	PP No. 227	0 1 11
			634	PP No. 42	0 0 15
			635	PP No. 42	0 0 7
			636	PP no. 223	0 1 2
			637	PP No. 20	0 2 4
			639	PP No. 161	0 1 13
			649	PP No. 160	0 0 3
			643	PP No. 188	9 1 13
			642	PP No. 188	0 1 9
			676	Waste land	0 0 4
			628	PP No. 188	0 0 3
			640	PP No. 188	0 1 2
			627	PP No. 188	0 1 6
			625	PP No. 18	0 0 6
			254	PP No. 198	0 0 17
			102	PP No. 128	0 1 4
			103	Waste land	0 0 7
			256	PP No. 80	0 2 15
			257	PP No. 106	0 3 12
			258	PP No. 228	0 0 6
			242	PP No. 219	0 2 11
			245	PP No. 219	0 2 4
			243	PP No. 15	0 1 8

1	2	3	4	5	6		
30	Benganakhowa Gaon	Moukhowa	244 101 255 108 98 99 100 97 641 1016	PP No. 15 PP No. 256 PP No. 85 PP No. 177 PP No. 256 PP No. 256 PP No. 256 PP No. 184 PP No. 18 PP No. 214	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 3 6	9 2 2 8 15 13 18 9 3 6
				Total Area	17	4	1
31	Bengenakhoawa grant Gaon	Moukhowa 1st Part	159 164 165 168 163 162 169 170 171 173 174 188 189 191 194 196 215 216 214	PP No. 17 PP No. PP No. 19 PP No. 18 PP No. PP No. 16 PP No. 33 PP No. 20 Waste land PP No. 35 Waste land Waste land PP No. 34 PP No. 34 PP No. 29 PP No. 29 PP No. 15 PP No. 5 F.C. No. 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	15 11 4 15 9 17 16 1 17 2 4 11 6 6 8 6 9 11 13
				Total Area	4	1	1
32	Borphukanar Khat Gaon	Moukhowa	1525 1524 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1536 1541 1542 1544 1545 1546 1415 1414 1193 1192 1191 1190 1189 1041 1043 1044 1045 1047	PP No. 144 PP No. 322 PP No. 144 PP No. 322 PP No. 317 Waste land PP No. 322 PP No. 317 Grajing Waste land PP No. 230 Waste land PP No. 134 PP No. 406 PP No. 297 PP No. 430 PP No. 442 PP No. 442 PP No. 442 PP No. 153 PP No. 42 Waste land PP No. 153 PP No. 73	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	8 4 4 2 18 13 15 7 9 8 12 17 4 7 17 11 0 17 7 17 11 2 3 11 0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Borphukanar Khar gaon	Moukhowa	650	Waste land	0	2 8
		652	PP No. 284	0	0 14
		653	Waste land	0	1 11
		667	PP No. 123	0	0 9
		665	PP No. 460	0	0 7
		660	PP No. 284	0	2 18
		501	PP No. 331	1	0 1
		502	PP No. 313	0	3 13
		503	Waste land	0	0 3
		101	PP No. 324	0	0 17
		105	PP No. 117	1	0 12
		104	PP No. 439	0	0 17
		117	PP No. 324	0	2 10
		118	PP No. 324	0	0 9
		116	PP No. 401	0	0 12
		129	PP No. 401	0	0 4
		130	PP No. 324	0	1 13
		132	PP No. 324	0	1 2
		131	PP No. 324	0	0 6
		134	PP No. 241	0	0 6
		135	PP No. 324	0	1 4
		136	PP No. 241	0	1 18
		664	PP No. 284	0	0 17
		1046	PP No. 73	0	0 4
Total Area				12	3 9
33 Tarfat gaon	Moukhowa	34	Waste land	0	1 8
		12	PP No. 66	0	3 4
		11	PP No. 281	0	0 17
		31	PP No. 281	0	0 17
		13	PP No. 281	0	1 19
		9	PP No. 318	0	0 12
		15	PP No. 238	0	2 2
		14	Waste land	1	0 12
		17	PP No. 192	0	0 13
		21	PP No. 67	0	0 13
		20	PP No. 315	0	0 15
		19	PP No. 315	0	4 4
		54	Waste land	0	0 7
Total Area				4	3 3
34 Gohain gaon	Kacharihat	18	Waste land	0	3 0
		17	PP No. 226	0	0 3
		15	PP No. 50	0	1 4
		19	Waste land	0	0 3
		16	PP No. 80	0	0 9
		13	PP No. 35	0	0 9
		12	PP No. 264	0	0 10
		11	PP No. 152	0	2 2
		10	PP No. 156	0	4 2
		25	PP No. 156	0	0 13
		26	PP No. 101	0	0 18
		27	PP No. 101	0	0 14
		4	PP No. 162	0	0 13
		30	PP No. 162	0	0 9
		35	PP No. 39	0	3 6
		36	PP No. 193	0	1 15
		29	PP No. 156	0	0 5
Total Area				4	0 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Kacharihat gaon	Kacharihat	990	PP No. 221	0 2 2
			991	PP No. 139	0 2 15
			992	PP No. 186	0 2 15
			993	PP No.	0 0 3
			890	PP No. 302	0 3 1
			889	PP No. 88	0 0 17
			882	Waste land	0 2 11
			884	PP No. 88	0 0 4
			885	PP No. 156	0 1 2
			879	PP No. 183	0 0 15
			878	PP No. 82	0 0 18
			886	PP No. 26	0 2 4
			599	Waste land	0 0 6
			875	PP No.	0 0 15
			874	PP No. 91	0 0 11
			873	PP No. 137	0 0 15
			1358	PP No. 88	0 2 2
			603	PP No. 23	0 2 4
			618	PP No. 31	0 0 7
			617	PP No. 31	0 0 2
			619	PP No. 31	0 0 10
			620	PP No. 31	0 2 6
			616	PP No. 31	0 3 13
			623	Waste land	0 1 0
			1318	Nil	0 3 15
			624	PP No. 308	0 3 2
			612	PP No. 139	0 0 4
			510	PP No. 115	0 2 13
			1356	PP No. 93	0 3 4
			508	Waste land	0 2 6
			507	PP No. 57	0 0 17
			506	PP No. 300	0 2 8
			505	PP No. 265	0 0 9
			503	PP No. Nil	0 0 2
			504	PP No. 106	0 0 9
			407	PP No. 41	0 2 1
			393	PP No. 13	0 1 2
			522	PP No. 300	0 0 3
			1364	PP No. 241	0 0 4
			399	PP No. 241	0 1 2
			400	PP No. 241	0 1 13
			401	PP No. 234	0 1 13
			403	PP No. 241	0 0 2
			404	PP No. 274	0 3 18
			405	PP No. 106	9 2 8
			408	PP No. 141	0 1 17
			409	PP No. 156	0 2 15
			412	PP No. 294	0 0 5
			402	PP No. 121	0 0 12
			291	PP No. 241	0 0 3
			286	PP No. 311	0 4 3
			287	PP No. 296	0 0 4
			115	PP No. 69	0 4 4
			117	PP No. 297	0 0 4
			129	PP No. 297	0 1 6
			131	PP No. 196	0 0 4
			118	PP No. 187	0 0 11
			119	PP No. 297	0 3 6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kacharihat gaon	Kacharihat	128	PP No. 32	0	0 2
		126	PP No. 272	1	1 1
		127	PP No. 272	0	0 3
		140	PP No. 283	0	0 5
		141	PP No. 230	0	0 4
		142	PP No. 230	0	0 2
		139	PP No. 32	0	0 3
		1335	Waste land	0	0 7
		883	PP No. 23	0	0 13
		605	Waste land	0	0 7
		19	Waste land	0	0 5
			Total Area	19	0 19
36 Raideongia gaon	Kacharihat	253	PP No. 266	0	0 18
		252	PP No. 86	0	3 2
		254	PP No. 266	0	3 15
		256	PP No. 395	0	0 14
		257	PP No. 398	0	2 0
		259	PP No. 82	0	4 19
		262	PP No. 306	0	0 18
		263	PP No. 39	0	2 7
		264	PP No. 39	0	0 3
		265	PP No. 306	0	3 2
		266	Waste land	0	0 6
		267	PP No. 326	0	2 15
		390	PP No. 263	0	1 15
		391	PP No. 189	0	1 17
		397	PP No. 84	0	0 5
		388	PP No. 80	0	0 2
		387	PP No. 307	0	0 5
		389	PP No. 443	0	3 12
		411	PP No. 436	0	2 10
		415	PP No. 307	0	3 16
		416	PP No. 132	0	3 2
		417	PP No. 2	0	3 10
		418	PP No. 129	0	1 9
		419	PP No. 369	0	1 6
		421	PP No. 132	0	0 15
		422	PP No. 1	0	0 13
		423	PP No. 305	0	0 7
		424	PP No. 181	0	0 11
		425	PP No. 303	0	0 13
		426	PP No. 227	0	0 15
		427	Waste land	0	1 8
		428	PP No. 323	0	0 15
		429	PP No. 321	0	0 9
		430	PP No. 179	0	0 7
		431	PP No. 449	0	1 9
		432	PP No. 353	0	0 11
		433	PP No. 203	0	0 11
		435	PP No. 302	0	0 17
		437	PP No. 60	0	0 7
		438	PP No. 258	0	0 7
		439	PP No. 303	0	2 8
		440	PP No. 177	0	2 15
		443	PP No. 209	0	3 10
		445	PP No. 177	0	1 2
		446	PP No. 392	0	0 15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Raideongia gaon	Kacharihat	447	PP No. 205	0	0
		448	PP No. 205	0	0
		449	PP No. 92	0	0
		450	PP No. 209	0	0
		451	PP No. 60	0	0
		452	PP No. 373	0	0
		453	PP No. 70	0	0
		454	PP No. 255	0	0
		455	PP No. 154	0	0
		456	PP No. 60	0	0
		457	PP No. 60	0	0
		458	PP No. 60	0	0
		460	PP No. 301	0	0
		459	PP No. 415	0	0
		461	PP No. 256	0	0
		462	PP No. 33	0	0
		463	PP No. 414	0	0
		464	PP No. 321	0	0
		465	PP No. 142	0	0
		466	PP No. 254	0	0
		467	PP No. 301	0	0
		468	PP No. 9	0	0
		469	PP No. 142	0	0
		470	PP No. 255	0	0
		471	PP No. 413	0	0
		472	PP No. 413	0	0
		473	PP No. 125	0	0
		474	PP No. 144	0	0
		475	PP No. 255	0	0
		476	PP No. 322	0	0
		477	PP No. 361	0	0
		479	PP No. 226	0	0
		478	PP No. 225	0	0
		480	PP No. 205	0	0
		481	PP No. 413	0	0
		482	PP No. 124	0	0
		483	PP No. 255	0	0
		484	PP No. 247	0	0
		500	PP No. 361	0	0
		501	PP No. 157	1	2
		502	PP No. 366	0	0
		497	PP No. 390	0	3
		498	PP No. 394	0	1
		495	PP No. 223	0	1
		496	PP No. 390	0	3
		560	PP No. 448	0	2
		268	PP No. 77	0	0
		559	PP No. 178	0	0
		446	PP No. 392	0	0
		976	Waste land	0	3
		279	Waste land	0	0
		556	PP No. 180	0	1
		Total Area		22	3
					10

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1572.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 42 तारीख 22 दिसम्बर 2004 द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी,

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है,

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, असम कंपनी लि. में होगा।

अनुसूची

सर्कल : टीयक

जिला : जोरहाट

राज्य : असम

क्रमसं. संख्या	गाँव का नाम द्वितीय भाग	मौजा	पट्टा नं.	ठाग नं.	क्षेत्रफल बीघा.	कटडा.	लुसा.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
01.	हाथी मुरिया गाँव	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 171	2454	0	2	0
	द्वितीय भाग		मियादी पट्टा नं. 415	2453	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 171	2432	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 334	2433	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	2434	0	2	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 192	2337	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	2338	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	2318	0	0	17
			एकासना	2296	0	0	7
			एकासना	2298	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 411	2299	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 407	2277	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 407	2278	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 411	2279	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 364	2132	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	2131	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 362	2130	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	2129	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 528	2128	0	0	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 82	2127	0	0	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 254	2096	0	1	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 407	2097	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 257	2098	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 364	2032	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	2031	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	1997	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	1995	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 317	1994	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
02.	दुलियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	277	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 91	281	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	291	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	292	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	300	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	301	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	302	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	303	0
			सरकार	312	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	305	0
03.	टेंगबोरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	सरकार	1	2
			सरकार	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	3	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	4	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 13	30	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	16	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	17	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	18	0
			सरकार	19	0
			सरकार	23	0
			एकासना	27	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	26	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	31	0
			एकासना	32	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	33	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	34	0
			एकासना	38	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 53	39	0
			एकासना	40	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	41	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	42	0
			एकासना	660	0
			एकासना	44	0
			एकासना	45	0
			एकासना	46	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 94	48	0
			एकासना	49	0
			एकासना	50	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	51	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	52	0
			सरकार	53	0
			सरकार	54	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	56	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 45	57	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	58	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	59	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	60	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	89	0
					1
					6

1	2	3	4	5	6		
03.	टेंगाबोरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 88 मियादी पट्टा नं. 38 मियादी पट्टा नं. 40 मियादी पट्टा नं. 78 मियादी पट्टा नं. 68 मियादी पट्टा नं. 3 मियादी पट्टा नं. 27 मियादी पट्टा नं. 42 मियादी पट्टा नं. 16 मियादी पट्टा नं. 46 मियादी पट्टा नं. 16 मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	61 62 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 64 55 101	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	11 15 2 13 11 11 15 7 6 9 4 4
04.	सिलेंग ग्रांट	लाहिंग	सरकार एफ.सी एफ.सी एफ.सी एफ.सी एफ.सी एफ.सी एफ.सी	1 2 3 33 43 44 46 47	2 3 0 0 0 0 2 0	3 0 3 0 0 2 2 12	15 5 14 2 6 13 1 12
05.	देवधोरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 34 मियादी पट्टा नं. 47 मियादी पट्टा नं. 63 मियादी पट्टा नं. 72 सरकार सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 73 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 73 मियादी पट्टा नं. 35 मियादी पट्टा नं. 35 मियादी पट्टा नं. 112 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 34 मियादी पट्टा नं. 34 मियादी पट्टा नं. 40 मियादी पट्टा नं. 70 मियादी पट्टा नं. 103 मियादी पट्टा नं. 5 मियादी पट्टा नं. 36 मियादी पट्टा नं. 59 मियादी पट्टा नं. 34 मियादी पट्टा नं. 34 मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	183 185 191 192 200 201 202 203 211 212 268 274 12 13 15 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 59 60 61	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 1 0 0 1 2 4 0 3 1 1 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	15 18 17 15 4 13 15 6 18 17 3 6 8 7 12 7 11 9 15 17 6 9 4 6 17
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	18	0	18	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	7	3	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
05.	देवघोरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 100 मियादी पट्टा नं. 34 मियादी पट्टा नं. 12 एकसना मियादी पट्टा नं. 82 एकासना मियादी पट्टा नं. 101 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. मियादी पट्टा नं. 72 सरकार सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 199 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 27 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	62 63 64 131 132 133 134 135 181 324 719 642 73 245 190 270 182	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 10 0 0 0 0 0	4 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 2	1 9 17 13 6 18 11 5 15 8 7 9 5 7 17 18 11
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=	30		
					3		
					15		
06.	लोनगुरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 122 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 49 मियादी पट्टा नं. 135 मियादी पट्टा नं. 23 मियादी पट्टा नं. 35 मियादी पट्टा नं. 64 मियादी पट्टा नं. 49 मियादी पट्टा नं. 64 मियादी पट्टा नं. 56 मियादी पट्टा नं. 136 मियादी पट्टा नं. 136 मियादी पट्टा नं. 49 मियादी पट्टा नं. 22 मियादी पट्टा नं. 126 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 5 मियादी पट्टा नं. 5 मियादी पट्टा नं. 6 Nil सरकार Nil	277 276 599 319 320 348 354 381 382 391 394 395 398 353 399 430 431 437 485 486 393 488 0	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 3 0 0 4 1 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 1	15 9 6 18 12 2 6 6 15 15 15 8 13 19 4 16 2 13 2 13 2 11
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=	10		
					2		
					15		
07.	हेमलाय छा बाणीचा प्रथम भाग	लाहिंग	सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार	541 536 535 503 450	0 2 2 0 0	0 3 1 4 0	11 7 1 15 11

1	2	3	4	5	6			
07.	हेमलाय छा बागीचा प्रथम भाग	लाहिंग	सरकार सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	550 540 539 549 551 490 449	0 0 1 9 1 0 3	0 0 4 0 0 0 1	11 7 0 17 10 7 10	
					कुल क्षेत्रफल=	21	3	7
08.	हेमलाय छा बागीचा द्वितीय भाग	लाहिंग	सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 150 मियादी पट्टा नं. 151 मियादी पट्टा नं. 152 मियादी पट्टा नं. 153 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 154 मियादी पट्टा नं. 155 सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार	437 439 432 431 320 601 602 603 604 610 606 607 309 308 726 318	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 2 3 1 1 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 0	7 12 14 7 2 10 13 13 9 2 17 11 2 16 9 18	
					कुल क्षेत्रफल=	7	4	2
09.	हूलौंगापार ग्रांट	हूलौंगापार	Redim-1 do सरकार Redim-1 सरकार सरकार रेडीम-1 रेडीम-1 रेडीम-1	74 52 54 61 53 68 56 62 63	0 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 0	0 2 4 4 0 1 0 4 0	18 13 4 0 6 5 6 17 6	
					कुल क्षेत्रफल=	10	2	15
10.	दादरुपार चाय बागीचा	हूलौंगापार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 सरकार एकासना मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	41 43 78 46 48 79 82 83 50	0 0 0 1 3 2 1 4 0	0 2 0 1 0 1 4 1 0	18 15 18 18 12 16 3 1 7	
					कुल क्षेत्रफल=	13	4	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	गावरु ग्रांट गाँव प्रथम भाग	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	1	1
			सरकार	2	1
			सरकार	13	0
			सरकार	8	1
			सरकार	308	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 111	4	0
					कुल क्षेत्रफल :
				7	4
					0
12.	नौ-कछारी गाँव प्रथम भाग	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 10	2	0
			सरकार	4	0
			सरकार	6	0
			सरकार	8	0
			सरकार	9	0
			सरकार	10	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 94	21	0
			सरकार	22	0
			सरकार	23	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	24	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 8	28	0
			सरकार	65	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	66	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 94	623	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 90	627	0
			सरकार	631	0
			सरकार	632	0
			सरकार	414	0
			सरकार	415	0
			सरकार	580	0
			सरकार	51	0
			सरकार	52	0
			सरकार	53	0
			सरकार	54	0
			सरकार	59	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 36	67	0
			सरकार	70	0
			सरकार	420	0
			सरकार	423	0
			सरकार	621	0
			सरकार	620	0
			सरकार	13	0
			सरकार	425	0
			सरकार	381	0
			सरकार	581	0
					कुल क्षेत्रफल =
				14	3
					11

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	नौ-कछारी गाँव द्वितीय भाग	नौ-कछारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	322	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	321	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	320	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	317	1
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	315	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	313	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	311	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	310	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	309	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	308	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 47	मियादी पट्टा नं. 47	307	0
		सरकार	सरकार	306	0
		एकासना	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	305	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	279	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 85	149	1
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	147	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	496	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	144	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	497	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	143	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	105	0
		एकासना	मियादी पट्टा नं. 99	103	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 99	99	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 63	81	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	148	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	277	0
		सरकार	सरकार	266	0
		सरकार	सरकार	224	0
		सरकार	सरकार	225	0
		सरकार	सरकार	227	0
		सरकार	सरकार	228	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	276	0
		सरकार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	278	0
				कुल श्लेषकल =	15
					3
					13
14.	मैबालीया चकीयाल गाँव	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	1	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 25	3	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	8	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 56	10	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	11	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	16	1
			सरकार	18	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 211	26	1
			सरकार	27	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	25	6
			सरकार	31	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 89	32	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 57	33	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 57	34	0
					0
					5

1	2	3	4	5	6		
15.	देवरापार गाँव (जारी)	नौ-कछारी (जारी)	मियादी पट्टा नं. 32 मियादी पट्टा नं. 52 मियादी पट्टा नं. 65 नील नील मियादी पट्टा नं. 55 मियादी पट्टा नं. 126 मियादी पट्टा नं. 103 मियादी पट्टा नं. 110 मियादी पट्टा नं. 42 मियादी पट्टा नं. 11 मियादी पट्टा नं. 17 सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 44	62 64 65 66 67 12 13 57 58 345 66 26 24 67	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 8 9 2	17 0 18 2 6 2 17 2 1 2 4 8 9 2
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :	15	0	4	
16.	मोरान गाँव	नौ-कछारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 50 मियादी पट्टा नं. 99 मियादी पट्टा नं. 168 मियादी पट्टा नं. 155 मियादी पट्टा नं. 190 मियादी पट्टा नं. 190	593 594 572 674 607 608	1 1 0 0 0 0	0 4 2 0 0 1	3 13 11 15 9 2
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :	3	4	13	
17.	तीरुवाल गाँव	नौ-कछारी	सरकार सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 37 मियादी पट्टा नं. 50 सरकार सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 52 सरकार सरकार मियादी पट्टा नं. 1 मियादी पट्टा नं. 49 मियादी पट्टा नं. 7 मियादी पट्टा नं. 4 मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	439 286 243 284 319 315 281 292 258 254 253 293 252 257 250 249	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 3 4 0 1 1 4 3 17	7 15 2 9 4 15 11 7 2 14 10 1 1 1 14 10 13
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :	7	2	4	
18.	163 नं. ग्रांट	नौ-कछारी	सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार सरकार	132 672 677 678 679 680 681 682	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 11 13 13 19 17 11 13

1	2	3	4	5	6
	163 नं. ग्रांट (जारी)	नौ-कछारी (जारी)	सरकार	683	0
			सरकार	684	0
			सरकार	685	0
			सरकार	686	0
			सरकार	687	0
			सरकार	688	0
			सरकार	689	1
			सरकार	690	1
			सरकार	711	0
			सरकार	712	0
			सरकार	713	0
			सरकार	714	0
			सरकार	715	0
			सरकार	716	0
			सरकार	717	0
			सरकार	718	0
			सरकार	719	0
			सरकार	720	0
			सरकार	721	0
			सरकार	722	0
			सरकार	723	0
			सरकार	724	0
			सरकार	725	0
			सरकार	726	0
			सरकार	671	0
			सरकार	729	0
				कुल क्षेत्रफल :	13
					4
					4
19.	काठलगुरी ग्रांट	नौ-कछारी	रेडम-1	19	1
			रेडम-1	37	2
			रेडम-1	16	0
			रेडम-1	143	0
			रेडम-1	24	0
			रेडम-1	23	0
			सरकार	18	0
				कुल क्षेत्रफल :	5
					3
					8
20.	मोरियोनी ग्रांट द्वितीय भाग	काट्यनी गाँव	सरकार	159	0
			सरकार	158	1
			रेडम	157	0
			रेडम	417	1
			रेडम	140	0
			रेडम	141	0
			रेडम	142	0
			सरकार	483	0
			सरकार	482	0
			सरकार	139	0
			सरकार	156	0
				कुल क्षेत्रफल :	5
					2
					3

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	मोरियोनी ग्रांट प्रथम	काटानी गाँव	रेडेम-1	61	1
			रेडेम-1	62	0
			रेडेम-1	58	1
			रेडेम-1	115	0
			रेडेम-1	116	0
			रेडेम-1	117	0
			रेडेम-1	119	2
			रेडेम-1	118	0
			रेडेम-1	43	1
			रेडेम-1	44	0
			रेडेम-1	480	1
			रेडेम-1	39	0
			रेडेम-1	34	0
			रेडेम-1	36	0
			रेडेम-1	42	2
			रेडेम-1	81	0
			रेडेम-1	60	0
			सरकार	101	0
					कुल क्षेत्रफल : 12
					3 8
22.	मोरियोनी टाउन प्रथम एवं द्वितीय	काटानी गाँव	सरकार	403	0
			सरकार	404	0
			सरकार	3	0
			सरकार	5	1
			एफ.सी.आई	7	0
			सरकार	52	3
			सरकार	53	7
			सरकार	405	0
					कुल क्षेत्रफल : 13
					2 9
23.	खारीकाटीय ग्रांट तृतीय भाग	काटानी गाँव	सरकार	130	0
			सरकार	131	0
			सरकार	132	0
			एकासना-21	133	0
			सरकार	134	0
			सरकार	135	0
			सरकार	136	0
			सरकार	137	0
			सरकार	138	0
			सरकार	139	0
			एकासना-22	140	0
			एकासना	141	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	142	0
			सरकार	143	0
			सरकार	144	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 6	145	0
			सरकार	146	0
			सरकार	147	0
			सरकार	148	0
			सरकार	149	0
			सरकार	150	0
			सरकार	151	0
			सरकार	152	0
			सरकार	153	0
			सरकार	154	0
					कुल क्षेत्रफल : 13
					2 9

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	खोरीकाटीयाँ ग्रांट तृतीय भाग	तीताबर	सरकार	429	0
			सरकार	437	0
			सरकार	440	0
			सरकार	443	0
			सरकार	445	0
			सरकार	447	0
			सरकार	448	0
			सरकार	452	0
			सरकार	451	0
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=	19
					3
					12
27.	खोरीकाटीयाँ ग्रांट द्वितीय भाग	तीताबर	मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	7	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	17	7
			सरकार	116	0
			सरकार	117	0
			सरकार	118	0
			सरकार	119	0
			सरकार	120	0
			सरकार	180	0
			सरकार	110	4
			सरकार	126	0
			सरकार	128	0
			सरकार	463	0
			सरकार	464	0
			सरकार	469	0
			सरकार	462	0
			सरकार	470	0
			सरकार	481	0
			सरकार	482	0
			सरकार	466	0
			सरकार	467	0
			सरकार	468	0
			सरकार	469	0
			सरकार	454	0
			सरकार	458	0
			सरकार	459	0
			सरकार	47	0
			सरकार	561	0
			सरकार	562	0
			एक.सी. 1	45	0
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=	24
					4
					5½

[सं. ओ-12016/7/2004/ओ एन जी डी-IV]

ओ. पी. बनवारी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2006

S.O. 1572.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. 42 dated 22nd December, 2004 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in land specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section (6) of the said Act, the Central Govt. hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Govt. directs that right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Govt. vests on this date of publication of this declaration in the Assam Gas Company Limited free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Hatimuria Goan	Lahing	PP No. 360	1746	0
			PP No. 411	1755	0
			PP No. 26	1854	0
			PP No. 26	1834	0
			PP No. nil	1852	0
			PP No. 26	1851	0
			PP No. 365	1853	0
			PP No. 87	1855	0
			PP No. 452	1864	0
			PP No. 139	1863	0
			PP No. 314	1862	0
			PP No. 503	1827	0
			PP No. 26	1754	0
			PP No. 360	1746	0
			PP No. 51	1995	0
			Annual	2315	0
			PP No. 392	1296	0
			Total area =	13	4
02.	Pulia Gaon	Lahing	Waste land	1	5
			PP No. 29	2	0
			Waste land	4	0
			Waste land	5	0
			Waste land	7	0
			Waste land	27	0
			PP No. 93	29	0
			PP No. 93	30	0
			PP No. 92	82	0
			PP No. 71	83	0
			PP No. 12	84	0
			PP No. 31	86	1
			PP No. 53	88	0
			Waste land	117	0
			PP No. 11	241	0
			PP No. 74	242	1
			PP No. 74	254	1
			PP No. 26	257	0
			PP No. 91	272	0
			PP No. 74	276	0
			PP No. 26	277	0
			PP No. 91	281	0
			PP No. 3	291	0
			PP No. 3	292	0
			PP No. 59	300	0
			PP No. 80	301	0
			PP No. 59	302	0
			PP No. 17	303	0
			Waste land	312	0
			PP No. 80	305	0
			Waste land	457	0
			Waste land	517	0
			Total area =	18	0
					19

1	2	3	4	5	6
03.	Tengaboria Gaon	Lahing	Waste land	1	2
			Waste land	2	4
			PP No. 1	3	1
			PP No. 1	4	1
			PP No. 13	30	2
			PP No. 1	16	0
			PP No. 1	17	0
			PP No. 1	18	0
			Waste land	19	0
			Waste land	23	0
			Annual	27	0
			PP No. 66	26	0
			PP No. 66	31	0
			Annual	32	0
			PP No. 66	33	0
			PP No. 66	34	0
			Annual	38	0
			PP No. 53	39	0
			Annual	40	0
			PP No. 97	41	0
			PP No. 1	42	0
			Annual	660	0
			Annual	44	0
			Annual	45	0
			Annual	46	0
			PP No. 94	48	0
			Annual	49	0
			Annual	50	0
			PP No. 2	51	0
			PP No. 41	52	0
			Annual	53	0
			Annual	54	0
			PP No. 32	56	0
			PP No. 45	57	0
			PP No. 9	58	0
			PP No. 49	59	0
			PP No. 86	60	0
			PP No. 40	89	0
			PP No. 88	61	0
			PP No. 38	62	0
			PP No. 40	66	0
			PP No. 78	67	0
			PP No. 68	68	0
			PP No. 3	69	0
			PP No. 27	70	0
			PP No. 42	71	0
			PP No. 16	72	0
			PP No. 46	64	0
			PP No. 16	55	0
			PP No. 17	101	0
				Total area =	18
					0
					18

1	2	3	4	5	6
04.	Seleng grant	Lahing	Waste land	1	2
			F.C.	2	3
			F.C.	3	0
			F.C.	33	0
			F.C.	43	0
			F.C.	44	0
			F.C.	46	0
			F.C.	47	0
				Total area =	7
					3
					8
05.	Dewghotia gaon	Lahing	PP No. 34	183	0
			PP No. 47	185	0
			PP No. 63	191	0
			PP No. 72	192	0
			Waste land	200	0
			Waste land	201	0
			PP No. 73	202	0
			Waste land	203	5
			PP No. 73	211	0
			PP No. 35	212	0
			PP No. 35	268	1
			PP No. 112	274	0
			PP No. 1	12	0
			Waste land	13	0
			PP No. 34	15	0
			PP No. 34	17	0
			PP No. 40	18	0
			PP No. 70	19	0
			PP No. 103	20	0
			PP No. 5	21	0
			PP No. 36	22	0
			PP No. 59	23	0
			PP No. 34	59	0
			PP No. 34	60	0
			PP No. 34	61	0
			PP No. 100	62	0
			PP No. 34	63	0
			PP No. 12	64	1
			Annual	131	0
			PP No. 82	132	0
			Annual	133	0
			PP No. 101	134	0
			Waste land	135	0
			PP No.	181	0
			PP No. 72	324	1
			Waste land	719	0
			Waste land	642	10
			PP No. 199	73	0
			Waste land	245	0
			PP No. 27	190	0
			PP No. 1	270	0
			PP No. 43	182	0
				Total area =	30
					3
					15

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1	2	3	4	5	6
06.	Lunpuria gaon	Lahing	Waste land	277	0
			PP No. 122	276	1
			Waste land	599	1
			PP No. 49	319	0
			PP No. 135	320	0
			PP No. 23	348	0
			PP No. 35	354	0
			PP No. 64	381	0
			PP No. 49	382	0
			PP No. 64	391	0
			PP No. 56	394	0
			PP No. 136	395	0
			PP No. 136	398	0
			PP No. 49	353	0
			PP No. 22	399	0
			PP No. 126	430	0
			Waste land	431	0
			PP No. 5	437	0
			PP No. 5	485	0
			PP No. 6	486	0
			Nil	393	0
			Waste land	488	0
			Nil		0
					1
					13
				Total area =	10
07.	Hemlai Cha	Lahing	Waste land	541	0
	Bagicha 1st Part		Waste land	536	2
			PP No. 1	535	2
			Waste land	503	0
			Waste land	450	0
			Waste land	550	0
			Waste land	540	0
			PP No. 1	539	1
			PP No. 1	549	9
			PP No. 1	551	1
			PP No. 1	490	0
			PP No. 1	449	3
				Total area =	21
					3
					7
08.	Hemlai Cha	Lahing	Waste land	437	0
	Bagicha 2 nd Part		Waste land	439	0
			Waste land	432	0
			Waste land	431	0
			Waste land	320	0
			PP No. 150	601	0
			PP No. 151	602	0
			PP No. 152	603	0
			PP No. 153	604	0
			Waste land	610	0
			PP No. 154	606	0
				Total area =	17

1	2	3	4	5	6		
08.	Hemlai Cha Bagicha 2nd Part	Lahing	PP No. 155 Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land	607 309 308 726 318	0 0 1 0 0	2 1 2 1 0	11 2 16 9 18
				Total area =	7	4	2
09.	Hulungapur Grant	Hulungapar	Redim-1 —do— Waste land Redim-1 Waste land Waste land Redim-1 —do— —do—	74 52 54 61 53 68 56 62 63	0 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 0	0 2 4 4 0 1 0 4 0	18 13 4 0 6 5 6 17 6
				Total area =	10	2	15
10.	Daddrupar Cha Bagicha	Hulungapar	PP No. 1 PP No. 1 PP No. 1 PP No. 1 PP No. 1 PP No. 1 Waste land 82 Annual PP No. 1	41 43 78 46 48 79 1 83 50	0 0 0 1 3 2 4 4 0	0 2 0 1 0 1 3 1 0	18 15 18 18 12 16 1 1 7
				Total area =	13	4	8
11.	Gabharu Grant	Na-Kachari	Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land PP No. 111	1 2 13 8 308 4	1 1 0 1 1 0	3 3 4 0 4 1	9 15 12 15 14 5
				Total area =	7	4	0
12.	Na-Kachari gaon 1st Part	Na-Kachari	Waste land PP No. 10 Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land PP No. 94 Waste land Waste land PP No. 76 PP No. 8 Waste land	1 2 4 6 8 9 10 21 22 23 24 28 65	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 3 2 4 4 1 3 0 0 0 4 0	2 9 6 1 8 17 8 17 13 8 8 6

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Morioni Grant	Katani gaon	Waste land	159	0 2 8
	2nd part		do	158	1 1 8
			Ridim	157	0 3 6
			do	417	1 0 10
			do	140	0 1 2
			do	141	0 0 15
			do	142	0 2 19
			Waste land	483	0 0 6
			do	482	0 0 18
			do	139	0 3 0
			do	156	0 0 11
			Total Area =	5	2 3
21.	Morioni Grant	Katani gaon	Ridim-1	61	1 2 14
	1st part		do	62	0 0 4
			do	58	1 4 9
			do	115	0 0 2
			do	116	0 4 18
			do	117	0 0 3
			do	119	2 0 5
			do	118	0 0 7
			do	43	1 1 16
			do	44	0 0 11
			do	480	1 1 8
			do	39	0 0 11
			do	34	0 2 0
			do	36	0 0 6
			do	42	2 1 18
			do	81	0 0 18
			do	60	0 0 7
			Waste land	101	0 0 11
			Total Area =	12	3 8
22.	Morioni Grant	Katani gaon	Waste land	403	0 2 6
	1st& 2nd part		do	404	0 1 8
			do	3	0 0 17
			do	5	1 1 3
			F.C. 1	7	0 0 7
			Waste land	52	3 4 41/2
			do	53	7 0 171/2
			do	405	0 1 6
			Total Area =	13	2 9
23.	Kharikatia Grant	Katani gaon	Wast land	130	0 1 2
	3rd part		do	131	0 1 2
			do	132	0 1 9
			Annual-21	133	0 1 6
			Waste land	134	0 1 6
			do	135	0 1 8
			do	136	0 1 6
			do	137	0 1 6
			do	138	0 1 6
			do	139	0 1 17

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Kharikatia Grant 3rd part	Katani gaon	Annual-22	140	0
			Annual	141	0
			PP No. 3	142	0
			Waste land	143	0
			do	144	0
			PP No. 6	145	0
			Waste land	146	0
			do	147	0
			do	148	0
			do	149	0
			do	150	0
			do	151	0
			do	152	0
			do	153	0
			do	154	0
			do	156	0
			Annual-29	157	0
			Annual-17	158	0
			Annual-20	159	0
			Annual-19	160	0
			PP No. 2	161	0
			PP No. 5	163	0
			Annual-16	164	0
			Annual-23	165	0
			Waste land	167	0
			Waste land	168	0
			Annual-18	169	0
			Waste land	170	0
			Waste land	171	0
			Annual-12	172	0
			Annual-12	173	0
			Waste land	174	0
			PP No. 1	175	0
			Annual-24	176	0
			Annual-25	177	0
			Annual-26	178	0
			C.C. 1	179	0
			Waste land	166	0
				Total Area =	14
					3
					7
24.	Bokahula Grant	Titabor	Waste land	853	0
			do	854	1
			do	116	0
			do	855	0
			do	856	1
			do	857	0
			do	858	0
			do	246	0
			do	859	1
			do	118	1
			do	119	2
			do	120	4
			do		0
				121	1
					8

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Bokahula Grant	Titabor	do	124	0
			do	567	0
			do	570	0
			do	571	1
			do	574	0
			do	577	0
			do	583	0
			do	584	0
			do	585	0
			do	588	0
			do	592	0
			do	595	0
			do	596	1
				Total area =	22 0 19
25.	Dholi Cha Bagicha	Titabor	Waste land	79	4
			PP No. 1	78	2
			PP No. 1	98	0
			Waste land	96	0
			do	95	0
			do	94	0
			do	93	0
			do	92	0
			do	91	0
			do	90	0
			do	89	0
			do	88	0
			do	87	0
			do	99	0
			PP No. 1	67	0
			PP No. 1	71	0
			PP No. 1	377	0
			PP No. 1	376	1
			PP No. 1	375	0
			PP No. 1	374	0
			PP No. 1	373	1
			PP No. 1	372	1
				Total area =	11 3 0
26.	Kharikatia Grant	Titabor	Waste land	379	0
			do	380	0
			do	396	0
			do	397	1
			do	407	0
			do	408	0
			do	412	0
			do	413	0
			do	414	0
			do	427	0
			do	428	0
			PP No. 3	89	0
			PP No. 4	90	0
			PP No. 5	91	0
					1 15
					8
					8

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Kharikatia Grant	Titabor	Waste land	92	0
			do	93	0
			do	94	0
			do	253	3
			do	354	0
			do	355	0
			do	358	0
			do	376	1
			do	377	0
			do	429	0
			do	437	0
			do	440	0
			do	443	0
			do	445	0
			do	447	0
			do	448	0
			do	452	0
			do	451	0
				Total area =	19
					3
					12
27.	Kharikatia Grant	Titabor	PP No. 2	7	8
			PP No. 2	17	7
			Waste land	116	0
			do	117	0
			do	118	0
			do	119	0
			do	120	0
			do	180	0
			do	110	4
			do	126	0
			do	128	0
			do	463	0
			do	464	0
			do	469	0
			do	462	0
			do	470	0
			do	481	0
			do	482	0
			do	466	0
			do	467	0
			do	468	0
			do	469	0
			do	454	0
			do	458	0
			do	459	0
			F.C. 1	47	0
			Waste land	561	0
			do	562	0
			F.C. 1	45	0
				Total area =	24
					4
					5½

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1573.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की वारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 266 तारीख 17 जनवरी, 2006 को अधिकांत करते हुए सिवाए उन बातों के जो ऐसे अधिकारण से पूर्व की गई हैं, या जिन्हें करने का लोप किया गया है, श्री एस.के. सेवले, एडीएम, मोरैना को मैसर्स गेल (हण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जिले मोरैना, झालियर और भिण्ड में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सकारा प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त किया;

और उक्त श्री एस.के. सेवले लम्बे अवकाश की प्रक्रिया पर गये हैं और श्री सुरेश कुमार, संयुक्त कलेक्टर, मोरैना की सेवाएँ उनके स्थान पर प्रदान की गयी हैं;

और उक्त श्री एस.के. सेवले की मैसर्स गेल (हण्डिया) लिमिटेड के साथ मानदेय समाप्त हो गई है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की वारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में और भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 266 तारीख 17 जनवरी, 2006 को अधिकांत करते हुए, नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के संभ (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को उक्त मैसर्स गेल (हण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के संभ (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सकारा प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता

अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र

(1)

(2)

श्री सुरेश कुमार
संयुक्त कलेक्टर,
मानदेय के आधार पर
मैसर्स गेल (हण्डिया) लिमिटेड
जिला : मोरैना,
मध्य प्रदेश

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जिले मोरैना, झालियर और भिण्ड।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/11/05-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S. O. 1573.—Whereas, in pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government vide Notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O.266, dtd. 17th January, 2006 appointed Shri S.K. Sable, ADM, Morena to perform the functions of the competent authority under said Act for laying of the pipeline by M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in District Morena, Gwalior and Bhind, the state of Madhya Pradesh;

And, whereas, Shri S.K. Sable has proceeded on long leave and services of Shri Suresh Kumar, Joint Collector, Morena has been provided as his incumbent;

And, whereas, the honorarium of the said Shri S.K. Sable with M/s. GAIL (India) Limited has come to an end;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (a) of section (2) of the said Act and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas vide S.O. 266, dtd. 17th January, 2006 , the Central Government hereby authorises the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by the said M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

Schedule

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri Suresh Kumar, Joint Collector on honorarium basis M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, District : Morena, Madhya Pradesh	Distt. Morena, Gwalior and Bhind of Madhya Pradesh State.

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1574.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और ऊनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का आ 1192 तारीख 1अप्रैल, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 02 अप्रैल, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी (जिसे भारत सरकार के राजपत्र तारीख 19 नवम्बर, 2005 में प्रकाशित शुद्धिपत्र संख्या का आ 4322 तारीख 17 नवम्बर, 2005 द्वारा संशोधित किया था) उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या इन्डौर संस्थापन से हरियाना राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राज्यीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में विजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के यांत्रिक उपयोग के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 2 जनवरी, 2006 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइप बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विल्लंगभों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : भरतपुर		जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्रम सं	गांव का नाम	खसरा नं.	रक्खा (हेक्टेयर में)
1	कस्बा भरतपुर चक नं. 2	65	0.0566
		60	0.0020
		64	0.0164
		62	0.0070
		61	0.0870
		50	0.1113
		52	0.1164

तहसील : भरतपुर		जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्रम सं	गांव का नाम	खसरा नं.	रकम (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4
1	कस्बा भरतपुर चक नं. 2 (छार)	53	0.0879
		54	0.0396
		55	0.0107
		44	0.0639
		48	0.0020
		49	0.0020
		45	0.0020
		41	0.0586
2	जधीना 1	972	0.0072
		979	0.0016
		974	0.0396
		975	0.0540
		976	0.0040
		993	0.0216
		1060	0.0147
		1061	0.0825
		1063	0.1477
		1066	0.0088
		1065	0.0926
		1070	0.0040
		1072	0.0623
		1073	0.0038
		1071	0.0504
		1074	0.0328
		1075	0.0525
		1076	0.0020
		1082	0.0083
		1084	0.0315
		1083	0.0819
		1131	0.0277
		1134	0.0350
		1145	0.0468
		1132	0.0904
		1172	0.1152
		1147	0.0048
		1144	0.0521
		1173	0.0694
		1174	0.0060
		1181	0.0972
		1182	0.1012

तहसील : भरतपुर		जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्रम सं	गांव का नाम	खसरा नं.	रकबा (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4
2	जघीना 1 (जारी)	1186	0.0032
		1183	0.0034
		1200	0.1099
		1201	0.0722
		1221	0.0614
		1225	0.0984
		1220	0.0035
		1226	0.0431
		1232	0.0485
		1231	0.0589
		1233	0.0798
		1230	0.0203
		1249	0.0932
		1257	0.0084
		1256	0.0488
		1272	0.0807
		1278	0.0743
		1277	0.1093
		1276	0.0020
		1292	0.0060
		1290	0.1033
		1293	0.0624
		1304	0.0867
		1310	0.1190
		1316	0.1270
		1319	0.0221
		1320	0.0251
		1318	0.0132
		1330	0.0800
		1331	0.0333
		1343	0.0269
		1342	0.1679
		1341	0.0056
		1365	0.0686
		1364	0.0010
		1382	0.0024
		1366	0.1250
		1371	0.0806
		1370	0.0171
		1380	0.0141
		1372	0.0371
		1373	0.0932

तहसील : भरतपुर		जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्रम सं	गांव का नाम	खसरा नं.	रकमा (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4
2	जघीना 1 (जारी)	1377 1400 1402 1403 1404 2549 2584 2551 2550 2553	0.1063 0.0617 0.1443 0.0437 0.0046 0.0432 0.0338 0.1440 0.0020 0.1224
3	सेवर कलां	1414 1411 1415 1401 1400 1393 1386 1384 1379 1381 1382 665 662 661 659 657 673 673/2310 674 675 755 757 757/2350 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 768 778	0.1907 0.0010 0.0100 0.0138 0.0144 0.0863 0.1516 0.1397 0.0023 0.0020 0.0354 0.0010 0.1376 0.0576 0.1297 0.0267 0.0308 0.0121 0.0135 0.0149 0.0601 0.2186 0.0144 0.0478 0.0256 0.0119 0.0797 0.0632 0.0542 0.0020 0.2536 0.1516

तहसील : भरतपुर		जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्रम सं	गांव का नाम	खसरा नं.	रक्कड़ा (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4
3	सेवर कलां (जारी)	777	0.0917
		774	0.0386
		775	0.0816
		776	0.0040
		773/2361	0.0386
		787	0.0365
		811	0.0020
		810	0.0670
		808	0.1433
		805	0.1020
		809	0.0142
		804	0.0414
		803	0.2163
		802	0.1602
		1586	0.0200
		1597	0.1566
		1594	0.2529
		1584	0.0869
		1560	0.1104
		1559	0.1006
		1588	0.0177
		1523	0.0195
		1524	0.0832
		1547	0.0400
		1546	0.0483
		1532	0.0884
		1533	0.0106
		1537	0.0868
		1536	0.1103
		1535	0.1186
		1512	0.0520
		1511	0.0773
		1510	0.0554
		1507	0.0405

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S. O. 1574.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.1192, dated the 1st April, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2005 (which was amended vide number S.O. 4322 dated the 17th November, 2005, published in the Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 2005), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying an extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Mangliya Pipeline Extension Project from Mangliya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited; And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 2nd January, 2006;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : BHARATPUR		DISTRICT : BHARATPUR	STATE : RAJASTHAN
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1	KASBA BHARATPUR CHAK NO.2	65	0.0566
		60	0.0020
		64	0.0164
		62	0.0070
		61	0.0870
		50	0.1113
		52	0.1164
		53	0.0879
		54	0.0396
		55	0.0107
		44	0.0639
		48	0.0020
		49	0.0020
		45	0.0020
		41	0.0586

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
2	JAGHINA 1	972	0.0072
		979	0.0016
		974	0.0396
		975	0.0540
		976	0.0040
		993	0.0216
		1060	0.0147
		1061	0.0825
		1063	0.1477
		1066	0.0088
		1065	0.0926
		1070	0.0040
		1072	0.0623
		1073	0.0038
		1071	0.0504
		1074	0.0328
		1075	0.0525
		1076	0.0020
		1082	0.0083
		1084	0.0315
		1083	0.0819
		1131	0.0277
		1134	0.0350
		1145	0.0468
		1132	0.0904
		1172	0.1152
		1147	0.0048
		1144	0.0521
		1173	0.0694
		1174	0.0060
		1181	0.0972
		1182	0.1012
		1186	0.0032
		1183	0.0034
		1200	0.1099
		1201	0.0722
		1221	0.0614
		1225	0.0984
		1220	0.0035
		1226	0.0431
		1232	0.0485
		1231	0.0589
		1233	0.0798

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
2	JAGHINA 1 (Contd.....)	1230	0.0203
		1249	0.0932
		1257	0.0084
		1256	0.0488
		1272	0.0807
		1278	0.0743
		1277	0.1093
		1276	0.0020
		1292	0.0060
		1290	0.1033
		1293	0.0624
		1304	0.0867
		1310	0.1190
		1316	0.1270
		1319	0.0221
		1320	0.0251
		1318	0.0132
		1330	0.0800
		1331	0.0333
		1343	0.0269
		1342	0.1679
		1341	0.0056
		1365	0.0686
		1364	0.0010
		1382	0.0024
		1366	0.1250
		1371	0.0806
		1370	0.0171
		1380	0.0141
		1372	0.0371
		1373	0.0932
		1377	0.1063
		1400	0.0617
		1402	0.1443
		1403	0.0437
		1404	0.0046
		2549	0.0432
		2584	0.0338
		2551	0.1440
		2550	0.0020
		2553	0.1224
3	SEWAR KALAN	1414	0.1907
		1411	0.0010
		1415	0.0100

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
3	SEWAR KALAN (Contd....)	1401	0.0138
		1400	0.0144
		1393	0.0863
		1386	0.1516
		1384	0.1397
		1379	0.0023
		1381	0.0020
		1382	0.0354
		665	0.0010
		662	0.1376
		661	0.0576
		659	0.1297
		657	0.0267
		673	0.0308
		673/2310	0.0121
		674	0.0135
		675	0.0149
		755	0.0601
		757	0.2186
		757/2350	0.0144
		758	0.0478
		759	0.0256
		760	0.0119
		761	0.0797
		762	0.0632
		763	0.0542
		764	0.0020
		768	0.2536
		778	0.1516

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
3	SEWAR KALAN (Contd....)	777	0.0917
		774	0.0386
		775	0.0816
		776	0.0040
		773/2361	0.0386
		787	0.0365
		810	0.0670
		808	0.1433
		805	0.1020
		809	0.0142
		804	0.0414
		803	0.2163
		802	0.1602
		1586	0.0200
		1597	0.1566
		1594	0.2529
		1584	0.0869
		1560	0.1104
		1559	0.1006
		1588	0.0177
		1523	0.0195
		1524	0.0832
		1547	0.0400
		1546	0.0483
		1532	0.0884
		1533	0.0106
		1537	0.0868
		1536	0.1103
		1535	0.1186
		1512	0.0520
		1511	0.0773
		1510	0.0554
		1507	0.0405

[F. No. R-31015/82/2004-O.R.-II]
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1575.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1192 तारीख 01 अप्रैल, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 02 अप्रैल, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई—मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 10 अक्टूबर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : भरतपुर		जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्व नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	विलौठी	248	0.0861
		224	0.0144
		622	0.0140
		854	0.0260
		975	0.0120
		973/1753	0.0240

[फा. सं. आर-31015/82/2004-ओ.आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S. O. 1575.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.1192, dated the 1st April, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in the Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying an extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 10 October, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule , appended to this notification , is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : BHARATPUR		DISTRICT : BHARATPUR	STATE : RAJASTHAN
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1	VILOTHI	248	0.0861
		224	0.0144
		622	0.0140
		854	0.0260
		975	0.0120
		973/1753	0.0240

[F. No. R-31015/82/2004-O.R.-II]
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1576.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.477 तारीख 7 फरवरी, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 12 फरवरी, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में सांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियापा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 8 अप्रैल 2005 को उपलब्ध कराई गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : सवाई माधोपुर		जिला : सवाई माधोपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर		क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में	
1	2	3	4		
1.	दूंदरी	1646		0.1658	
		1623		0.0040	
		1645		0.0364	
		1625		0.0720	
		1643		0.0020	
		1644		0.0570	
		1642		0.0504	
		1665		0.0020	
		1666		0.0144	
		1667		0.0504	

क्रमांक 1	ग्राम का नाम 2	सर्वे नंबर 3	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में 4
1.	दूंदरी (जारी....)	1669	0.0576
		1674	0.0360
		1677/2471	0.0432
		1675	0.0219
		1677	0.0050
		1568	0.2838
		1567	0.0216
		1562	0.0792
		1563	0.1152
		1546	0.0576
		1545	0.0047
		1113	0.0375
		1082	0.0374
		1081	0.0215
		1080	0.0130
		1079	0.0310
		1075	0.0263
		1076	0.0074
		1077	0.0383
		1078	0.0020
		1070	0.0706
		1069	0.0020
		1071	0.0360
		1062	0.0720
		1063	0.0050
		1064	0.0346
		1058	0.0144
		1059	0.1795
		1120	0.0214
		1126	0.0216
		1127	0.0050
		1128	0.0864
		1129	0.0072
		1132	0.0575
		1151	0.0771
		1149	0.1008
		969	0.0144
		970	0.1224
		971/2405	0.0075
		970/2400	0.0882
		933/2398	0.0020
		933/2399	0.0201
		933	0.0815

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
			4
1.	दूदरी (जारी.....)	934	0.0216
		936	0.0263
		935	0.0360
		937	0.0360
		875	0.1800
		876	0.0050
		892	0.0400
		893	0.0751
		895	0.0180
		889	0.0050
		890	0.0050
		856	0.0144
		845	0.0072
		853	0.1070
		854	0.0050
		899	0.0342
		855	0.0072
		1	0.0936
		20	0.0504

[फा. सं. आर-31015/78/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S. O. 1576.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.477, dated the 7th February, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying an extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglyा Pipeline Extension Project from Manglyा (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 8th April, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to this notification , is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL: SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT: SAWAI MADHOPUR STATE: RAJASTHAN

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1.	DUNDARI	1646	0.1658
		1623	0.0040
		1645	0.0364
		1625	0.0720
		1643	0.0020
		1644	0.0570
		1642	0.0504
		1665	0.0020
		1666	0.0144
		1667	0.0504
		1669	0.0576
		1674	0.0360
		1677/2471	0.0432
		1675	0.0219
		1677	0.0050
		1568	0.2838
		1567	0.0216
		1562	0.0792
		1563	0.1152
		1546	0.0576
		1545	0.0047
		1113	0.0375
		1082	0.0374
		1081	0.0215
		1080	0.0130
		1079	0.0310
		1075	0.0263
		1076	0.0074
		1077	0.0383
		1078	0.0020
		1070	0.0706
		1069	0.0020

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1.	DUNDARI (Contd.....)	1071	0.0360
		1062	0.0720
		1063	0.0050
		1064	0.0346
		1058	0.0144
		1059	0.1795
		1120	0.0214
		1126	0.0216
		1127	0.0050
		1128	0.0864
		1129	0.0072
		1132	0.0575
		1151	0.0771
		1149	0.1008
		969	0.0144
		970	0.1224
		971/2405	0.0075
		970/2400	0.0882
		933/2398	0.0020
		933/2399	0.0201
		933	0.0815
		934	0.0216
		936	0.0263
		935	0.0360
		937	0.0360
		875	0.1800
		876	0.0050
		892	0.0400
		893	0.0751
		895	0.0180
		889	0.0050
		890	0.0050
		856	0.0144
		845	0.0072
		853	0.1070
		854	0.0050
		899	0.0342
		855	0.0072
		1	0.0936
		20	0.0504

F. No. R-31015/78/2004-O.R.-II]
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1577.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 4320 तारीख 16 नवम्बर, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 19 नवम्बर, 2005, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुद्दा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुद्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के जायज से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 07 जनवरी, 2006, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सकाम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर - 31015/7/03 ओ.आर-II दिनांक 25/11/2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अधीन सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालूक : राधनपुर		जिला : पाटण	राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	चलवाडा	127		0	08 64
2	सुबापुरा	169	1पी2	0	21 02
		97	1	0	20 67

[फा. सं. आर-31015/39/2004-ओ.आर.-II]
ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव,

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S. O. 1577.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 4320 dated the 16th November, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 07th January, 2006;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03 OR-II dated 25-11-2004.

SCHEDULE

Taluk : Radhanpur		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Sr. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division no.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
1	CHALWADA	127		0	08	64
2	SUBAPURA	169	1P2	0	21	02
		97		1	0	20
						67

[F. No. R-31015/39/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

अम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1578.—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मेसर्स कारगो हेन्डलिंग प्राइवेट वर्कर्स पूल के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 68/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-34012/2/2002-आई. आर. (एम)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 2006

S.O. 1578.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 68/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of M/s. Cargo Handling Pvt. Workers Pool, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-03-2006.

[No. L-34012/2/2002-IR(M)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri T. Ramachandra Reddy, Presiding Officer

Dated the 22nd day of February, 2006

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 68/2004

BETWEEN:

Sri L. Sivannarayana,
S/o Sri Subba Rao,
D. No. 31-20-21/6 Perrary Street,
Allipuram,
Visakhapatnam

... Petitioner

AND

The President,
M/s. Cargo Handling Pvt. Workers Pool,
1st Floor, Old T. M. Office,
Building, Near Port Main Gate,
Visakhapatnam

... Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : Sri K. Madhusudhana Rao,
Advocate.

For the Respondent : Sri T. V. S. K. Kanaka Raju,
Advocate.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-34012/2/2002-IR(M) dated 17-6-2002 referred the following dispute between the management of M/s. Cargo Handling Pvt. Workers Pool and their workmen under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Visakhapatnam and transferred to this tribunal bearing ITID No. 44/2002 in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's Order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as I. D. No. 68/2004. The reference is :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Cargo Handling Pvt. Workers Pool, Visakhapatnam in terminating the services of Sh. L. Sivannarayana, Ex-Attender w.e.f. 25-9-1999 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. Petitioner's Counsel filed memo not pressing the matter today i.e., 22nd February, 2006. Hence, the reference is closed as not pressed and a 'Nil' Award is passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 22nd day of February, 2006.

T. RAMACHANDRA REDDY, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for
the Petitioner

Witnesses examined for
the Respondent

WW1 : L. Sivannarayana NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 23 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1579.—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2006-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 2006

S.O. 1579.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 7/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-03-2006.

[No. L-12025/1/2006-IR(B-II)
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri T. Ramachandra Reddy, Presiding Officer

Dated the 13th day of March, 2006

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L. C. I. D. No. 7/2003

BETWEEN:

Sri P. V. R. S. Kumar.

H. No. 3-10-73/2, Gokhalenagar,
Ramanthpur,
Hyderabad

... Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager (P),
Syndicate Bank,
Head Office : Manipal-576119.

2. The Dy. General Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
Zonal Office : Somajiguda.
Hyderabad-82.

3. The Branch Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
1-4-4, Near Shanbathi Canal,
Bodhan-503185. ... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : Sri S. Sreenivasa Sarma,
Advocate.

For the Respondent : M/s. S. Udayachala Rao, S.
Vikramaditya Babu, S. Mujib
Kumar, Advocates.

AWARD

This is an application filed by Sri P. V. R. S. Kumar, Ex. Clerk of Syndicate Bank, Bothen Branch against the Respondent Bank under Sec. 2a(2) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 seeking the relief, to set aside the dismissal order dated 12-4-99 and for reinstatement with back wages and

all attendant benefits. It was taken on file in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W. P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The Petitioner submitted that while he was working in the Bothen Branch from 1992 he was absented on account of his ill-health, mental strain and non-suitability of water and that he was regular in sending intimation about his absence by way of telegrams and leave letters. He further submitted that he was punished five times for his absenteeism and issued voluntary abandonment of service notice on two occasions as follows :

- (a) Show Cause Notice No. SN/HYD/83/20 dated 3-10-1983—51 days leave—punishment imposed is—Warning.
- (b) Charge Sheet-cum-Show Cause Notice No. SN/HYD/89/5 dated 30-1-1989—115 days leave—Punishment imposed is—Warning.
- (c) Charge Sheet-cum-Show Cause Notice No. SN/HYD/90/14 dated 14-2-90—49 days leave—Punishment imposed is six months increment stopped.
- (d) Charge Sheet-cum-Show Cause Notice No. SN/HYD/95/61 dated 16-8-1995—581 days leave—Punishment imposed is one increment stoppage for three months and warning.
- (e) Charge Sheet-cum-Show Cause Notice No. SN/HYD/96/59 dated 18-9-96—51 days leave—Punishment imposed is warning and next increment stoppage for a period of six months.
- (f) Charge Sheet-cum-Show Cause Notice No. SN/HYD/97/124 dated 4-9-97—793 days leave—Punishment imposed is increment reduced to two stages for a period of two years.
- (g) Voluntary abandonment of service notice dated 1-1-1997 to report to his duties within 30 days.
- (h) Voluntary abandonment of service notice dated 27-11-1997 to report to his duties within 30 days.

3. It is further submitted that he was issued with a charge sheet dated 28-5-98 for his (I) alleged gross misconduct of habitual doing of any act which amounts to minor misconduct of absence without leave and irregular attendance vide Clause 19.5(f) and (II) gross misconduct of remaining unauthorisedly absent without intimation continuously for a period exceeding 30 days vide clause No. 19.5(p) of Bipartite Settlement. The Respondent appointed Enquiry Officer who conducted enquiry to the said charges and held that the charges have been proved. The Disciplinary Authority on considering the enquiry report has issued a notice proposing the punishment of

dismissal from service. The Petitioner has submitted his written arguments during the personal hearing and the Disciplinary Authority accepting the enquiry report, concurred with the findings of the Enquiry Officer and accordingly dismissed from service. The Petitioner preferred an appeal but the same was dismissed.

4. It is further submitted that the Respondents appointed Enquiry Officer without giving opportunity to submit his explanation to the charge sheet. Further, the Enquiry Officer has not recorded to exact version of the witnesses and not given opportunity to the Petitioner to defend himself violating the principles of natural justice. Similarly the Disciplinary Authority and the Appellate Authority without applying their mind mechanically concurred with the conclusions of the Enquiry Officer. It is further submitted that the Petitioner could not attend to his duties due to illness and he regularly intimated to the Branch Manager about his sickness through his leave letters.

5. The Respondent filed its counter and denied the averments made in the claim statement and pleaded that the petition u/s 2A(2) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is not maintainable as the State Amendment is not applicable since the appropriate government in the present case is the central government. He further contended that Writ Petition filed by the Petitioner before the Hon'ble High Court of A. P. was dismissed on the ground of delay and latches and the dispute raised by the Petitioner is stale and belated. It is further contended that the Petitioner was punished previously on five different occasions for his unauthorized absence and given notices of punishment twice. Since the Petitioner absented subsequently a chargesheet was issued and the Petitioner did not choose to give any explanation as such an Enquiry Officer was appointed. The Enquiry Officer has given ample opportunity to the Petitioner by observing the principles of natural justice and the Petitioner defended by his co-worker. The Enquiry Officer on considering the evidence on record concluded that the charges are proved against the Petitioner. The Disciplinary Authority has issued a show cause notice considering the enquiry report proposing the punishment of dismissal without notice. On considering the explanation and personal hearing the Disciplinary Authority has rightly dismissed the Petitioner. It is further contended that the Petitioner was unsuccessful in the appeal filed by him.

6. This Tribunal has given findings on the preliminary issue of validity of domestic enquiry on 30th day of April, 2004 holding that the domestic enquiry conducted against the Petitioner is valid.

7. Arguments heard under Sec. 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by both the counsels.

8. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner contended that the Petitioner absented on account of ill-health and

sent the leave applications regularly and further contended that the Petitioner was on sick leave from 3-2-98 to 3-11-98 and that he was relieved on 12-11-98 in order to attend the enquiry fixed on 13-11-98 and that the Enquiry Officer has adjourned the proceedings from 13-11-98 to 10-12-98 and that the Petitioner remained at Hyderabad upto next date of enquiry but he met with an accident and that he sent the periodical telegrams to the Manager for his absence. Further contended that the evidence on record does not show that the charges against the Petitioner are proved. Further contended that the punishment is disproportionate to the gravity of the charges.

9. On the other hand, the Learned Counsel for the Respondent contended that the Petitioner was punished on five different occasions for his absence and further the Enquiry Officer appointed for his subsequent absence who conducted enquiry by recording evidence of the witnesses. the punishment is proportionate to the gravity of the charges.

10. The Enquiry Officer has examined two witnesses MW1 and MW2 on behalf of the Management and marked documents Ex. M1 to M14. The Petitioner was defended by his co-worker and he was given ample opportunity to cross examine witnesses. The Enquiry Officer on considering the evidence on record has rightly concluded that the charges against the Petitioner are proved. It should be noted that in Ex. M14 it is mentioned by the Manager that the Petitioner was absented without leave and also without submitting the leave applications. The Petitioner could not adduce any evidence, that his absence is justified. The Petitioner was remained unauthorisedly absent for a total period of 1704 days. The contentions of the Petitioner that he was regular in intimating the Manager about his leave, is not supported by any evidence. Further there is no necessity to the Manager to suppress the leave letters alleged to have been submitted by the Petitioner. On the other hand, the letter of the Manager, Ex. M14 clearly shows that he was in the habit of absenting himself without intimation or leave application. The Enquiry Officer has rightly held that the charges against the Petitioner are proved which amounts to misconduct under 19.5(p) & (f). On considering the conduct of the Petitioner I do not see any mitigating or extenuating circumstances to reduce the punishment imposed by the Respondent. The punishment is commensurate with the gravity of the charges. I do not see any reasons to interfere with the punishment. In the result the application is dismissed.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. K. Phani Gowri, PA, transcribed by her, corrected and pronounced by me on this the 13th day of March, 2006.

T. RAMACHANDRA REDDY, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

**Witnesses examined for
the Petitioner**

NIL

**Witnesses examined for
the Respondent**

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 27 मार्च, 2006

का. आ। 1580.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के प्रबंधतात्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण/अमन्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 113/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/8/2002-आई. आर. (बी-1)]
अजय कुमार, ईस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th March, 2006

S.O. 1580.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 113/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North Eastern Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-03-06.

[No. L-41012/8/2002-IR(B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-
TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT,
LUCKNOW****PRESENT:**

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 113/2002

Ref. No. L-41012/8/02/IR (B-I) dated 19-6-2002

BETWEEN:

Sri Bhagwati, S/o Sri Jhinku, C/o P. K. Tewari, Adhikrit Pratinidhi, Eastern Rly. Shramik Sangh/Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, 96/196, Old Ganeshganj, Lucknow (U.P.) 226001.

AND

Sr. Divl. Engineer, North Eastern Railway, DRM Office, Ashok Marg, Lucknow/Asstt. Engineer, North Eastern Railway, Sitapur.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi referred the following dispute vide order No. L-41012/8/2002-IR(B-I) dated 19-6-2002 for adjudication to Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow :

“क्या रेलवे प्रबन्धन द्वारा श्री भगवती पुष्ट्र श्री झिन्कू, प्रवर गैंगमैन को बिना विधिक प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित कर वर्ष 2000 के 02 सेट पी. टी. ओ. बन्द करने के दण्ड से दण्डित किया जाना उचित एवं वैधानिक है यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस हितालाभ का पात्र है ?”

Worker's case in brief is that he was charge sheeted on 15-1-2000 by Sr. Section Engineer 1st RW/ER for the misconduct that the worker who was working as Gangman was unable to wear the uniform while working on duty. Worker thereafter replied on 28-1-2000 where in he explained the reason for not wearing the uniform. Thereafter on 1-2-2000 the Sr. Section Engineer 1st found the misconduct correct and stopped two sets of P. T. O. in the year 2000. Subsequently the worker was again charge sheeted on 10-7-2000 for disobedience. The worker's case is that without considering the explanation of the worker and holding the departmental enquiry the management passed the penalty order. It is also alleged by the worker that he was not given opportunity of being heard and therefore the penalty order is liable to be set aside. Worker has therefore prayed that the punishment order for stoppage of 2 sets of P. T. O. be declared as illegal and the punishment order be set aside.

Sr. Divl. Engineer, NER was sent notice on 28-4-2003 mentioning 2-7-2003 as date of hearing but the opposite party did not turn up. Subsequently on 2-7-2003 one Sri Ishwar Dayal who claimed himself to be Parokar of the opposite party appeared and thereafter next date fixed was 3-8-03 for filing of written statement and 18-8-03 for rejoinder and 9-9-03 for framing issues. On 3-8-03 being Sunday the case was taken on 4-8-03 but none appeared nor written statement was filed therefore 18-8-03 was date fixed. On 18-8-03 Sri Ishwar Dayal Store Clerk, Sitapur moved an adjournment application which was allowed and the next date was fixed 9-9-03.

On 9-9-03 Sri Ishwar Dayal again appeared and has stated that he has submitted the statement of claim to Sr. Section Engineer (P. Way), Lakhimpur and also stated that he has no concern with the case. However, in the interest of justice 9-10-03 was fixed for filing written statement documents and the list of witnesses relied by the opposite party, but the opposite party did not file written statement, therefore another date 19-11-03 was fixed for hearing. The parties did not appear on the date fixed. On 28-1-04 parties

further absented therefore this court ordered that another notice be sent to the opposite party fixing 17-5-04.

On 17-5-04 Sri Devendra Khalasi of the opposite party submitted the application D-13 purported to be signed by Sri N. L. Pandit. However, no written statement was filed. Thereafter 14-6-04 was fixed for hearing. Opposite party did not file the written statement therefore the case was ordered to proceed ex-party against the opposite party and 9-7-04 was fixed for ex-party hearing.

Various dates thereafter fixed such as 9-7-04, 16-9-04, 11-10-04.

It is pertinent to mention here that the address of opposite party was wrongly mentioned in the reference order therefore a letter was sent to the Government for correcting the order. The corrigendum was received thereafter correct address which was sent on 12-1-05 fixing 5-4-05 for hearing but the opposite party did not turn up on 5-4-05 also nor written statement was filed. Notices were sent to the opposite party by registered post on 12-1-05 and 13-1-05 but the same did not return therefore it was presumed that there was sufficient service on the opposite party.

The worker and the opposite party remained absent on various occasions. On 8-12-05 the worker representative informed that it has come to his notice that the worker has died but till date worker's representative did not verify whether are not the worker is dead or alive.

It is noteworthy that the opposite party has not filed written statement and the worker has not filed any charge sheet, reply and the punishment order and has not appeared in evidence to prove that the opposite party's action of stoppage of 2 sets of P. T. O. in 2000 was illegal and unjustified. The burden rested on the worker. In the circumstances the issue referred to this court is answer in negative and I come to the conclusion that the worker is not entitled to any relief. Award accordingly.

Lucknow

20-3-06

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1581.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन ग्रास लैण्ड एण्ड फोड़र रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट के प्रबंधतांत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/302/99-आई. आर. (डी. पू.)]
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th March, 2006

S.O. 1581.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 27/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-03-2006.

[No. L-42012/302/99-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 27/2000

Ref. No. L-42012/302/99-IR (DU) dt. 3-3-2000

BETWEEN:

Sri Babu Lal S/o Sh. Chukhar, Vill P. O. : Bhojha, Distt. Jhansi

AND

The Director, Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute, Pahuz Dam, Gwalior Road, Jhansi-284003.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi referred the following dispute No. L-42012/302/99-IR(DU) dated 3-3-2000 for adjudication to Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow;

"Whether the action of the Management of Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi in terminating the services of Sh. Babu Lal Ex. Mazdoor w.e.f. 1-6-95 is fair, legal and justified ? If not to what relief the workman concerned is entitled and from which date ?"

The claimant Sri Babu Lal's case in brief is that, he was employed an permanent post of Mazdoor w.e.f. August 1970 till 31-5-95 and he was orally terminated from services w.e.f. 1-6-95, though he worked for more than 240 days in every calendar year, in violation of Section 25F of I. D. Act. It is also alleged that juniors to him continued to work and such termination of the services of the worker amounts to violation of Section 25(G) & (H) of the I. D. Act. It is alleged that Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute in which he was employed, is covered within the definition of

the industries as given Section 2(j) of the I. D. Act, 1947. Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute which will hereinafter called as IGL & FRI, is conducting business/trade by selling wood, milk and seeds including auctions of animals. The claimant has therefore alleged that the workman under Section 2(s) of the I. D. Act. The claimant has stated that he had given many applications for job to the employer in person several times after termination of his services in June 1995 but in vain. Getting no response from the opposite party, he alongwith 5-6 others filed the writ petition No. 30118 of 1998 and the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad gave the directions that the petition can not be admitted because petitioner appears to be employee of the Central Government. Worker has therefore filed a application before Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) under Section 2(a) of the I.D. Act. Worker has therefore prayed that the direction be issued to the opposite party for quashing the oral termination and further directing the opposite party to reinstate him as class IV employee mazdoor with full back wages. Besides the worker has prayed for compensation of Rs. 25,000 for physical, mental and economic harassment caused to the applicant.

The opposite party disputed the claim alleging that the opposite party is not a industry within Section 2(j) of the I. D. Act, 1947, hence the reference is not maintainable. It is further submitted that present reference is barred by strict principle of res judicata as the Hon'ble High Court dismissed the petition filed by the worker. The reference order does not invoke the provisions laid under Section 25(B) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in which continuous service have been defined. The relevant section category provides that if the workman during the period of 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made as actually worked under the employer for 240 days or more will be deemed to be in continuous service. The applicant has not worked for 240 days in a year preceding the date of alleged cause of action mentioned in the reference order. He was not in continuous service, hence he is not entitled to get any relief under the I. D. Act and the reference is liable to be rejected. The reference order does not attract the provision of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. Since there has been no violation and breach of Section 25F, the provisions laid under Section 25 G & H are also not invoked or attracted. It is submitted that claimant was daily wager muster-roll employee and was engaged on temporary work of intermittent nature which lasted for short period. It is undisputed that he was engaged for specific work of temporary nature for stipulated period on daily wages as muster-roll employee and his services ceased to exist on automatically after the completion of the project or research assignment. The opposite party is not a factory nor shop nor commercial estbalishment, but is a society with limited object. It undertakes, promotes and coordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education research. In absence of any industrial or commercial activity the provisions of I.D. Act are not invoked and it is beyond, the

jurisdiction of the tribunal. Denying the claim of the worker, the opposite party has submitted that "It is wrong to state that his services were orally terminated w.e.f. 1-6-95. There was no relationship of master & servant between the applicant and the opposite party on 1-6-95, hence there does not arise any question of terminating his services on 1-6-95. The fact as on record is that the applicant was a daily wager muster-roll employee and was never engaged for any day in year 1990 to 1-6-95 the alleged date of termination." The claimant has not worked even for day from the year 1990 therefore the dispute is belated as it is raised after a lapse of 9 years. Referring to so-called experience certificate the opposite has submitted "The so-called experience certificate are not reliable documents, Annexure 2 is signed by one Shree Jai Singh, an engineer. It is neither on the letterhead nor signed by the head of the Institute and appears to be fake and manipulated documents. The experience certificate if at all issued are issued only when an employee leaves services. In para 5 of his claim statement he states that he has worked continuously from 1970 to 1995, then why and how this alleged certificate came into existence. Similarly Ann. 3 is also not a genuine and reliable document. It is signed by one Sri S. T. Ahmed and is not on printed letterhead. Both certificates are self contradictory and can not be relied upon. The opposite party vide office memo No. 7-10/93-IA-V dt. 25-2-94 had decided that no experience certificate be issued to casual labourers. It is annexed as Ann. 3 with written statement. In view of this circular Ann. 3 of applicant has no value. The Ann. 4, photocopy of muster-roll is irrelevant and can not prove any thing. There is no seniority of juniority in daily wager, muster-roll casual employee. A person who has not worked after 1990, his claim of seniority-juniority is ridiculous.

The opposite party has therefore prayed that it may be held that the reference order is bad in law, opposite party is not an industry, applicant has not been in continuous service and no cause of action arisen on 1-6-95. Opposite party has also prayed that it may be held that there has been no violation of Section 25F, G & H and the reference is time barred and the worker is not entitled to any relief.

The worker has filed following documents :

1. Photocopy of experience certificate issued by Jai Singh.
2. Photocopy of experience certificate issued by Sri S. T. Ahmed.
3. Photocopy of muster-roll paper No. A-13 to A-14.
4. Photocopy of writ petition No. 30118 of 98 filed in Hon'ble High Court.
5. Photocopy of application filed to Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Kanpur.

6. Photocopy of case No. 8 before Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Kanpur.
 7. Photocopy of application sent to Asstt. Labour Commissioner(C) dt.
 8. Photocopy of letter sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, dt. 1-4-2000.
 9. Photocopy of paper cutting of Times of India.
 10. Photocopy of gate pass issued to Ghanshyam Das dt. 1-2-99.
 11. Photocopy of gate pass issued to Bhaya Lal dt. 16-3-02.
 12. Photocopy of gate pass issued to Budh dt.12-6-99.
 13. Photocopy of gate pass issued to Jyoti Timber 20-10-97.
 14. Photocopy of application of Babu Lal to Director, IGLRI.
 15. Photocopy of application of Babu Lal to Director dt. 18-3-98.
 16. Photocopy of annexure 9 is not illegible.
 17. Photocopy of order of Presiding Officer of Labour Court, Agra.
 18. Photocopy certified copy of BMS.
- The management has filed following photocopies of the documents :
1. Letter No. L-42012/303/99/IR(DU) Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, Shram Mantralaya, New Delhi dt. 1-6-2000.
 2. Letter No. L-42012/300/99/IR(DU) Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi dt. 1-6-2000.
 3. ICAR New Delhi letter No. 7/10/93-IA dt. 25-2-94.
 4. Societies Registration certificate.
 5. IGFRI, Jhansi letter F. 1-7(IDRC) 7/89-RECTT dt. 30-6-95.
 6. Memorandum of association of Indian Council of Agriculture Research Centre.
 7. ICARI, New Delhi letter No. F. No. 24/15/93 dt. 14-3-95.
 8. ICARI, New Delhi letter No. 24/10/93 dt. 23-9-94.
 9. Muster-Roll July 1994
 10. Muster-Roll Aug. 1994
 11. Muster-Roll May 1995
 12. Muster-Roll June 1995
 13. Muster-Roll Jan. 1990
 14. Muster-Roll March 1990
 15. Muster-Roll April, 1995
 16. Office order dt. 25-4-95 No. 1/आक. मजदूर/94-प्रशासन regarding providing temporary status to casual labours with the list of casual labours.
 17. Retention period of various records showing muster-roll also.
 18. Letter of 1/आक. मजदूर/94-प्रशासन regarding temporary status dt. 1-2-97.
 19. Office order regarding working days of Om Prakash and Vinod Kumar.
 20. Statement of 212 employees showing entitlement of casual labourers for the working period Sept. 92 to August 1993.
 21. List of casual labours showing their working days from Sept. 1992 to Aug. 1993 of 416 persons.

Babu Lal has examined himself.

Opposite party examined Dr. M. S. Sharma, Sr. Farm Manager Sri S. N. Dubey, Asstt. Admn. Officer and Sri None Raja, Administrative Officer of the opposite party.

Heard learned representative of the opposite party and perused the evidence on record.

The worker Babu Lal has pleaded that he was in the employment of the opposite party and worked against a permanent post of Mazdoor w.e.f. August 1970 to May 1995 and thus he continuously worked for 25 years upto May 1995. It is also pleaded by him that he had put in continuous service for more than 240 days in a year w.e.f. of his initial appointment. The worker has to prove his allegation stated above.

The management has denied the above pleadings of the workman and has stated in the written statement not working for 240 days in a year preceding the date of alleged cause of action. It is specifically denied that the worker was ever in employment which warranted any termination on 1-6-95. According to the record of the opposite party the worker was daily wager muster-roll employee and was never engaged for any day in the year 1990 to 1-6-95. It is further pleaded that the worker has not worked for even a day after the year 1990.

In the above circumstances the worker has to prove that he was in the employment during the period 1990 to 1995 till the date of alleged termination. The worker has examined himself in support of his case but has stated on oath that he was engaged in 1970 as casual labour on daily

rate wages and he started work in the year 1970 and he worked till 1995. He has further stated that he was paid monthly. There is no other oral evidence produced by the worker.

The learned representative of the worker has stated that he has started the case by filing two experience certificate issued by the officers of the opposite party i.e. Sri S. T. Ahmad and Sri Jai Singh and both the documents filed in original.

The opposite party has not admitted the certificate and argued that these certificates are not genuine and they do not go to prove that the worker did work during 1990 to 1995. Referring to the original certificate Dr. S. T. Ahmad dt. 1-6-95 Sri None Raja, Administrative Officer of the opposite party has stated that the said certificate of Dr. S. T. Ahmad is not correct. He has further stated that according to the statement filed by the opposite party the worker has not been shown that he was engaged during the period 1993 but in the certificate has been shown that he was employed in the year 1993 also. During the course of examination the Administrative Officer produced muster-roll of the year 1993. Administrative Officer has also stated that Dr. S. T. Ahmad has no authority to issue any certificate. The Administrative Officer has stated in the cross-examination that he is working with the opposite party for the last 30 years and he has given his statement after going through the records. Administrative Officer has categorically stated that prior to 1990 Babu Lal could have worked under some project but he has no information. During the course of cross-examination he stated that the worker was not terminated in the year 1995 as alleged and there is no question of providing any compensation to him.

The management witness Dr. M. S. Sharma has stated on oath that he is in the Institute since April 1987 and since April 1987 Babu Lal was never employed in the institute and therefore there is no question of his termination in the year 1995.

Dr. Sharma has also stated on oath that in the year 1994 the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi issued a circular. He has also verified and confirmed the circulars 14 March 1995 and 23-9-94 of Indian Council of Agriculture Research. Dr. Sharma has also proved that the original muster-roll are not preserved beyond 3 years as muster-roll is preserved only for 3 years. Another witness Sri S. N. Dubey, Asstt. Admin. Officer has proved that the certificate are issued by the Director on the recommendations of the Administrative Officer and the administrative department have never issued the certificate to Babu Lal nor any certificate issued by the Director. Referring to the certificate of Sri S. T. Ahmad the witness has stated the said certificate has not been issued by the institute.

According to the witness Sri S. N. Dubey a scheme dt. 23-9-94 of Indian Council of Agriculture Research was

received under which all those casual employees who were working on 1-9-93 and who completed 240 days prior to 1-9-93 where to be provided temporary status. He has also proved that Babu Lal did not come under the purview of the scheme as Babu Lal did work since 1990.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi circular No. 7-10(93)/A-V dt. 25-2-94 has been filed by the opposite party which is on record wherein it has been made clear that no experience certificate may be issued to casual labours/workers engaged under Indian Council of Agriculture Research Institute by the Director/Head of Centre etc. In the circumstances the experience certificate issued by the Sri S. T. Ahmad is beyond his jurisdiction he could not have issued such certificate to the casual labours. It is pertinent to mention here that this certificate which is on record is not prepared by the Administrative Officer and it is dt. 1-6-95. There is no file reference in the said certificate. It is also pertinent to mention here that for the purpose of implementation of scheme of providing temporary status to the casual labour the list of all those who were engaged as casual labour during the year 1993 and the said statement is on record. The list paper No. 16/19 to 16/33. This list has been prepared in course of office business therefore it can not be disbelieved. This list does not find the name of the worker. In the circumstances so-called experience certificate is no evidentiary value since the worker was not in service and therefore he was not provided the temporary status. There is no question to disbelieve the testimony of senior officers of the institute.

Representative of the opposite party has argued that this tribunal has to look into whether the worker worked till 31-5-95 as the reference order is to the effect that whether the action of the management in terminating the services of Babu Lal w.e.f. 1-6-95 is fair legal and justified. The worker has therefore to prove that he was in employment till 31-5-95 and his services were terminated w.e.f. 1-6-95. He has drawn my attention on annexure 7 which has been filed by the worker alongwith his rejoinder. He has stated that this letter dt. 9-5-95 wherein the worker has categorically stated that his and that of Om Prakash, Kishora and Ram Das were removed from service, although the date has not been disclosed in this letter. He has further argued that according to the Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi the worker was not in employment of the Institute. He has also stated that he has filed muster-roll of year 1993 in I. D. Case No. 28/2000 Ram Das vs. Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute. He has also stated that during evidence he has produced the muster-roll of 5 years 1990 to 1995 wherein the worker's name is not available. Meaning thereby the worker was not in employment during the period 1990—95 and on this account itself there is no question as such for deciding the court whether are not the removal of worker from the service w.e.f. 1-6-95 was justified and proper as worker was not at

all employment during the whole of the period. He has stated that worker's case is nothing but concocted and fabricated story.

He has further argued that the formula for providing temporary status to the casual employees was formulated for which all those who were on the roll as on 1-9-93 and who had completed 240 days in a calendar year were given temporary status and those who did not qualify for temporary status were left over. He has stated the institute has filed paper no. 16/12 to 16/18. This list is in respect of 212 casual labours who completed 240 days and they were given temporary status according to the scheme.

He has also argued that the remaining who have not completed 240 days was also prepared a list and the institute has filed this list which is paper no. 16/19 to 16/33. This list comprises 416 persons. In this list and the list cited above do not find the name of Babu Lal and there it can not be said that Babu Lal was in the employment on 1-9-93.

He has also argued that no cause of action arose to the worker to espouse any dispute before the Labour Commissioner and as such the government ought not to have referred the issue for adjudication.

Referring to the so called experience certificate the representative of the opposite party has argued that the said certificate has not been issued by the opposite party. No application was made for getting the experience certificate nor any such experience certificate has been issued by the opposite party as only Director is competent to issue certificate. Recalling the attention on the certificate representative of the opposite party has argued that said certificate does not contain any office particular reason for which it was issued. He has also argued that it appears that worker has manipulated the document to achieve the goal in the present case. He has further argued that Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi has issued clear cut orders no. 7-10/93/IA/V dt. 25-2-94, by which it has prohibited issue of experience certificate to the casual labours/workers engaged under Indian Council of Agriculture Research Institute by Director, Project Director or head of centre etc. He has therefore stated that the said so called experience certificate does not help the worker. Referring to the worker's case the representative of the opposite party has argued that the worker has alleged in his statement of claim that he was employed against the permanent post of Mazdoor w.e.f. 1997. In the affidavit dt. 24-8-2000 which is paper no. 4 (rejoinder) in which Babu Lal has stated that his age is 37 years. He has stated that on 24-8-2000 if the worker was of 37 years of age he must have been of 7 years age in 1970 and in fact of 7 years can not contract service anywhere what to say of a government institute. Representative of the opposite party has argued that according to the annexure 7 of the rejoinder we find the name of Kishore and Pooran also besides Om Prakash and Babu Lal and Ram Das. It is in the nature of joint

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representation to the Director of the opposite party although no date have been given in this as to when they were discharge from the service but according to the para 14 of the rejoinder it is statement of the worker himself wherein he says that Kishore and Pooran left the job in the year 1985. According to the workers Kishore, Pooran and Ram Das and Babu Lal, Om Prakash left the service in the year 1985 but from the rejoinder it transpires that Kishore, Pooran left the service in 1985. The representative of the opposite party states that in case all these persons left the job in 1985 and this support the case of the opposite party when it states that the workers wherein employment during the period 1995. It was the burden on the worker to prove that he worked 240 days before his termination on 1-6-95. Worker has miserably failed to prove it and there is no question of violation of Section 25F of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Representative of the worker has argued that worker has worked from 1970 to 1-6-95. He has argued previous officer Sri Jai Singh who supervise the worker of the worker has issued certificate on 6-10-72 certifying very clearly that worker has worked from Aug. 1970 to 30-3-72. He has also argued that Sri S. T. Ahmad who was supervising the work of the worker has issued the certificate very clearly stating that worker has worked since Aug. 1970 to 30-5-95 and worker has proved the same in this statement recorded in the tribunal. The representative of the worker has also argued that the worker entered in the service at the age of 18 years and not at the age of 7 years as argued by the representative of the opposite party. He has drawn my attention to the statement of the worker wherein the worker has disclosed his age as 48 years in the year Jan. 2001. This is significant that the worker join the opposite party in service after completing 18 years. Worker is illiterate person and if my mistake age of the worker has written as 37 years i.e. typing error and should be ignored.

He has argued that the worker continuously worked from August 1970 to 1-6-95 continuously and therefore it can not be said that the worker has not completed 240 days in a calendar year.

The representative of the worker has argued that the worker was daily wage employee and therefore two documentary evidence read with the statement of worker on oath is sufficient to prove that the worker has worked from Aug. 1970 to 1-6-95.

He has further argued that the worker has been deprived of providing the temporary status although his juniors have been given temporary status. He has argued that worker be given temporary status with consequential benefits thereof. No other arguments was forwarded by either party.

I have carefully gone through the arguments above I have perused the photo copy of the application filed by the worker with the rejoinder i.e. paper no. 4/14. This is

worker's own joint application with others stating that he has been terminated from the institute although no date has been mentioned in the application. This evidence of the worker is adverse to the interest of the worker himself. It is his admission on 9th May 1995 that he was terminated. He has therefore can not say that he was terminated on 1-6-95. From the documents filed by the parties it is clear that the office order dt. 25-4-95 was issued for providing temporary status to the casual labours who were on the rolls as on 1-9-93 and who completed 240 days in a calendar year. This letter was issued to all casual labours. It was this letter which prompted him to represent to the director of the institute of 9th May 1995 to manipulate the facts so that he could become casual labour with a view to obtain temporary status. He knew it perfectly well that he was not in employment i.e. why he concealed this fact in the letter of 9th May 1995. It has been admitted by him that he has not moved any application for regularisation. The worker sole testimony and so called experience certificate do not inspire any confidence to believe him.

It is well established law that the burden on the worker to prove that he worked continuously 240 days in a calendar year preceding the date of termination. The worker has utterly failed to prove it. On the other hand there is sufficient evidence of the management to prove that the worker was not in employment under the opposite party during the year 1990-95. As such there is no question of termination on 1-6-95.

The other question is whether or not opposite party is a industry. It is proved that the opposite party is engaged in fodder cultivation, such as grass bersim etc. It is also not disputed that seeds of such fodder is sold. It is also proved that milk, cattles, woods is sold. There is systematic cooperation of the workers and the employer in the activities of the institute. Casual labours are engaged in cultivating grass bersim etc. All ingredient of industries are fulfilled in the activities of the opposite party and therefore I come to the conclusion that opposite party is an industry and its workers are industrial worker.

So far as the plea of res judicata is concerned i.e. based of the writ petition filed by the worker and others to get relief of the Hon'ble High Court but writ was not admitted and Hon'ble High Court ordered that "Petition is dismissed with liberty to petitioner to approach the Tribunal."

The worker accordingly approached the tribunal and there is no question of the operation of the principle of res judicata in the matter.

No other arguments forwarded by the parties.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that worker was not in employment during the period 1990-95 and there was no question of his termination. The story put forth by the worker is false and fictitious. The issue is

therefore answered against the worker. I also come to the conclusion that the worker is not entitled to any relief. Award according.

Lucknow
17-3-2006

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1582.—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोचीन पौर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रभ न्यायालय, अनाकुलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-35011/9/2004-आई. आर. (बी-II)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th March, 2006

S.O. 1582.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Cochin Port Trust and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 27-03-2006.

[No. L-35011/9/2004-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

PRESENT:

Sri P. L. Norbert, B. A., LL.B., Presiding Officer

(Tuesday the 21st day of March, 2006/30th Phalgun
1927)

C. R. 1/2005

The General Secretary,
Cochin Port Employees' Sangh,
Willingdon Island, Old Central School Building,
Cochin-682009. Workmen

By Advocate Sri Sader E. Reaz & Sri S. Manu.

The Chairman,
Cochin Port Trust,
Willingdon Island,
Cochin-682003. Management

By Advocate Sri John Mathai K.

AWARD

This is a reference made by Central Government under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to this court for adjudication. On notice both sides entered appearance and filed their pleas.

2. The claimant, Cochin Port Trust Sangh contends that the Government of India by its order dated 6-4-1970 had reserved 10 per cent of the vacancies of LDCs/Shed Clerk (Class III) in major ports for Class IV employees of Ministerial cadre. Cochin Port Trust on the basis of the government order framed Recruitment Rules on 28-1-1977 for appointment of LDCs. Later the quota was raised to 20 per cent by the Government by its order dated 19-10-1992. Though the quota is earmarked for Class IV employees of Ministerial cadre, the Cochin Port Administration appointed many Class III employees (drawing pay below LDC) as LDCs. At the same time similar Class III employees were denied that benefit on the ground that the reservation of 20 per cent is meant for Class IV employees and union members were Class III employees. Though an O. P. was filed in the Hon'ble High Court against denial of appointment to some of the employees, the management had contended before the High Court that the persons promoted as LDCs from Class III employees were formerly working in Class IV and on the reclassification in 1989 they became Class III and hence those persons were given protection and were allowed to enjoy benefits of Class IV employees. Thus they were considered for the purpose of filling up 20 per cent vacancies of LDCs. Other Class IV employees who became Class III below the scale of LDC subsequent to the date of reclassification (28-1-1989), were not eligible for promotion as LDCs in 20 per cent quota. In the wake of this contention of the management no relief was granted to the petitioners in O. P. by the Hon'ble High Court. However, the employees who were posted at LDCs were already holding Class III posts prior to reclassification in 1989. This fact was not brought to the notice of the Hon'ble High Court. The Rules and Regulations provide for classification of employees on the basis of scales of pay. But the management on the basis of the schedule of employees prepared without properly adhering to the Rules and Regulations, classified employees not strictly basing on scales of pay and thereby committed several mistakes in the schedule of employees. This has resulted in inclusion of Class IV employees in Class III. The classification of employees is done on the basis of Rules and Regulations. The selection and promotion have to be based on such classification and not on the basis of schedule of employees. The claimant Union had demanded that all categories of employees drawing pay less than that of LDC should be given appointment as LDCs. The Board of Trustees by Resolution dated 14-11-2003 decided to fill up 20 per cent of the vacancies of LDC/Shed Clerk from all categories of employees below LDC through a written examination. However, the anomaly created by not

considering Class III employees drawing less pay than LDC and who were eligible to be appointed as LDC was not set right before the Resolution was passed by the Board. They are to be given appointment as LDCs with retrospective effect. Therefore, the Cochin Port Trust is to be directed to review all the appointments to the post of LDCs concerning 20 per cent quota earmarked for Class IV employees and rectify the anomalies existed prior to 14-11-2003.

3. The management filed written statement contending that since the management resolved on 14-11-2003 to fill up 20 per cent vacancy of LDC/Shed Clerk by a written competitive examination among all categories of employees, there is no live issue for adjudication. There are 4 classes of employees in Cochin Port Trust of both ministerial and non-ministerial cadres. The government ordered to earmark certain percentage of vacancies of LDCs to Class IV employees (Ministerial). This order was complied by Cochin Port Trust. While doing so, the non-ministerial employees of Class IV category were also included in the feeder category of LDC with the approval of the government in the ratio of 2 : 1 for ministerial and non-ministerial Class IV employees respectively. Those employees in Class IV posts and who were reclassified as Class III as on 28-1-1989 by Resolution of the Board enjoyed certain protection. But the same protection was not available to employees who were promoted to Class III after 28-1-1989. Out of the 23 persons appointed as LDCs from protected category of Class III, one Shri Franco George alone was wrongly promoted as LDC. This fact was noticed by the Board when an O. P. was filed by some of the employees in the Hon'ble High Court. Realising the mistake the management reverted him to his parent cadre of Leading Fireman. The Schedule of employees approved by the Board is an authentic record for classification of posts in the Cochin Port Trust. It is prepared every year as per Section 23 of Major Port Trust Act. The demand of the Union to consider all employees below the scale of LDC for promotion to the post of LDC was considered by the management and a Resolution was passed on 14-11-2003 approving the proposal, but the method of selection was to be done on the basis of a written competitive examination. Thus the grievance of the Union stands redressed by the said Resolution of the Management. Therefore, the Union is not entitled for any relief.

4. The Union filed rejoinder contending that despite the Resolution of the Board dated 14-11-2003 the anomaly remains not corrected. Those who were appointed as LDCs prior to 14-11-2003 are to be reverted. Hence the dispute is still alive. It is without permission from the government that the management deviated from the guidelines for selection of employees to the post of LDC. The claimant Union had raised this issue on several occasions. All the 23 persons mentioned in claim statement and promoted as LDCs were already Class III employees as per their scales

of pay. They were Class III employees before and after reclassification in 1989. Therefore, they do not enjoy any protection of Class IV employees. Shri Franco George is only a scapegoat.

5. In the light of the above pleadings the following points arise for consideration :

- (1) Is there a live issue for adjudication ?
- (2) Is the claim of Union vitiated by long delay ?
- (3) whether the action of the management in denying promotion to employees drawing less pay than LDC to the post of LDC is just and legal and does it amount to unfair labour practice ?
- (4) To what relief is the Union entitled ?

The evidence consists of oral testimony of WW1 and documentary evidence of Exts. W1 to W6 on the side of Union and MW1 and Exts. M1 to M9 on the side of management.

6. Point No. 1 :

The dispute referred is :

“Whether the demand of the Cochin Port Employees’ Sangh to consider the employees drawing less pay scale than the LDC pay scale to the post of LDC/ Shed Clerk by the management of Cochin Port Trust is fair and proper ? If not, what other relief are they entitled to ??”

As per Ext. M1 order dated 20-3-1970 of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, 10 per cent of the vacancies of LDC are to be reserved for Class IV employees of ministerial cadre and selection has to be made through a competitive written examination. This order was implemented by Cochin Port Trust, but without conducting a written examination. Subsequently, there was another government order enhancing the quota from 10 to 20 per cent by Ext. M2 order dated 19-10-1992. This was also implemented by Cochin Port Trust, again without conducting a written test. In the 20 per cent quota both ministerial and non-ministerial employees below the scale of LDC were promoted to the post of LDC during 1990 to 1999. In 2001 some of the employees of Class III below the scale of LDC were denied similar promotion and appointment to the post of LDC on the ground that they were Class III employees. Hence this dispute. According to the management the demand of the Union was that all categories of employees drawing lesser scale of pay than that of LDC, should be given appointment as LDC. This was considered by the Board of Trustees of Cochin Port Trust and as per Resolution dated 14-11-2003 they decided to fill up 20 per cent of vacancies of LDC/Shed Clerk from all categories of employees below the scale of LDC through a written examination. Thus the grievance of the Union and its

members are redressed. Hence there is no live issue for adjudication before this forum.

7. The argument at the first blush appears to be glittering. But the shining fades away soon. The Resolution of the Board of Trustees in 2003 was to consider the members of the Union and all such employees in Class III drawing a pay below the scale of LDC to the post of LDC/ Shed Clerk through a written competitive examination. The demand of the Union was in 2001. It is the position in 2001 that is required to be considered and not the position in 2003. Till a decision was taken in 2003 by the Board to change the mode of selection to the post of LDC, the procedure followed was to promote all those qualified persons on the basis of seniority from Class III employees drawing a pay below the scale of LDC, as LDC/Shed Clerk. The turn of the members of the union for promotion to the post of LDC arose only in 2001 and then the management did not promote them on the ground that they were already Class III employees. No doubt, LDC/Shed Clerk are also Class III employees. But there were many scales in Class III itself. There were Class III employees including members of the Union who were drawing a pay below LDC in 2001. By passing a resolution on 14-11-2003 the Board decided to conduct a written test for all the categories of employees for promoting them to the post of LDC and thereby discriminated the Union members who had the right to be promoted in 2001 without written test. The Board may have the power to decide the procedure for recruitment and promotion. Despite the government order to conduct written test in order to promote employees to the post of LDC, Cochin Port Trust did not follow that, but adopted their own method of promoting employees on the basis of seniority. Even in 2001 when the turn of Union members arose for promotion this was the procedure existing in Cochin Port Trust though the corresponding rules were not framed nor the then existing rules for recruitment were amended. The Union members had a right to be considered for promotion on the basis of seniority and qualification without a written test unless their work and conduct were unsatisfactory. Therefore the resolution of the Port dated 14-11-2003 in no way redress the grievance of the members of the Union. The conciliation for meeting the demands of the Union did not succeed. Pending an industrial dispute and conciliation proceedings the Board passed a resolution changing the mode of selection, thereby altering the conditions of service of the workman against the provision under Section 33(1)(a) of ID Act. Besides, as against the order of the Government of India to consider the candidature of Class IV employees of ministerial cadre to the post of LDC, Cochin Port Trust considered Class III employees below the scale of LDC both ministerial and non-ministerial. It is against the order of the government. Thus the issue raised by the Union is very much alive. There is no merit in the contention of the management to the contrary. The point is answered accordingly.

8. Point No. 2 :

According to the management, there is a delay of 12 years in making a demand and raising a dispute by the Union. According to the management the members of the present Union were members of other unions then existing. But nobody had raised any dispute regarding reclassification of employees according to the scales and considering employees drawing pay below LDC for promotion to the post of LDC either in 1989 or within a reasonable time. The employees were reclassified on 28-1-1989 as per Ext. M7 approval of the Board of Trustees. The Union and its members slept over the matter for 12 years and thus they have lost the right if any, by long delay.

9. It is difficult to accept the view of management. The Limitation Act does not apply to the proceedings under Industrial Disputes Act. The position is clarified in *Ajaib Singh Vs. Sirhind Co-op M.P.S.S. Ltd.* 1999(2) L.L.N. 674 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court (paragraph 10 of the judgment). However, the same ruling was relied on by the learned counsel for the management to bring home the point that long delay will defeat the claim for reliefs. I am afraid, the decision is totally against him. Paragraph 10 of the judgment in clear, unequivocal terms has stated that Limitation Act does not apply to the proceedings under ID Act and Court cannot substitute what is not provided by the legislature. In *Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Vs. Prahlad Singh* 2000(4) L.L.N. 1182 an employee who overstayed after leave, was proceeded against through departmental enquiry and his service was terminated. An Industrial Dispute was raised after 13 years. The Industrial Tribunal refused to grant relief on the ground that there is a delay of 13 years in approaching the Court and he was not entitled to get any relief. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed in paragraph 11 of the judgment that depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case relief can be declined on the ground of delay and latches. However, no observation was made with regard to application of Limitation Act in the judgment. Even if inordinate delay mar the prospects of reliefs in the instant case there is no delay at all. It is a fallacy to say that the Union is challenging the reclassification of employees of 1989 when the union demands that their members shall not be discriminated in the matter of promotion. The promotion was denied in 2001 and then the dispute was raised. There was conciliation before the Labour Commissioner and thereafter reference was made by the Government to this Court. The demand of the Union is to consider its members for promotion to the post of LDC and not to set aside the reclassification. The cause of action arose only in 2001 and hence there is absolutely no delay in the claim of the Union. Point is found against the management.

10. Point No. 3 :

The demand of the Union is that those of the employees who became eligible for promotion under 20

percent quota to LDC post in 2001 should be promoted to the post of LDC w.e.f. that date on accrual of vacancy. The Union feels that their members were discriminated among equals by denying promotion. It was done not on account of lack of merits, inefficiency or adverse remarks on their character or conduct, but on the ground that they belonged to Class III employees though drawing less pay than LDC. Management contends that the employees of the Union were not eligible to be promoted as they belonged to Class III employees after reclassification in 1989. Twenty three employees named in the claim statement were promoted to the post of LDC because they were entitled to the protection clause mentioned in the decision of the Board of Trustees. However, the Union members were not the protected category in 1989.

11. Ext. M1 is the order of the Government earmarking 10 per cent of vacancy of LDC for Class IV employees of Ministerial cadre. Ext. M2 is another order of the Government enhancing the quota to 20 per cent. It was also earmarked for ministerial cadre and not non-ministerial (work charged staff).

12. It was also stipulated in the order that selection should be made on the basis of written examination from Class IV employees. Ext. M6 is the proposal for reclassification of employees of Cochin Port Trust made in the Board meeting of Cochin Port Trust on 3-1-1989 and Ext. M7 is the approval by the Board of Trustees on 28-1-1989. Ext. M6 shows that the original classification of employees in 1964 and reclassification in 1989.

1964 classification (Ext. M6, Pg. 1).

Class I	: > Rs. 1099.
II	: Rs. 650 - 1099.
III	: Rs. 160 - 650.
IV	: Not more than Rs. 160.

1989 reclassification (Ext. M6, Pg. 2).

Class I	: > Rs. 1930.
II	: Rs. 1679 - 1930.
III	: Rs. 840 - 1679.
IV	: Not more than Rs. 840.

13. The Board of Trustees while approving the reclassification as per Ext. M7 decision also resolved to maintain status quo of certain Class IV employees who on reclassification became Class III and stood to lose certain benefits they were enjoying prior to the reclassification. According to the management, this protection clause enabled 23 employees mentioned in the claim statement to get appointment as LDC during 1990 to 1999 in the 20 per cent quota though they were Class III employees (drawing pay just below LDC). The management contends that this

protection is not available to those Class IV employees who became Class III subsequent to 28-1-1989 (reclassification).

14. The original classification in 1964 into 4 categories as already mentioned was done as per Regulation 6 of Cochin Port Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulation, 1964. Regulation 6(3) says that notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 6(1) the Board shall reclassify the posts as Class I, II, III & IV from time to time depending upon revision of scales of pay of the employees. Accordingly there was a reclassification in 1989 as per Ext. M7. It was argued by the learned counsel for the Union that the reclassification can be made only by amending the Regulation and not by just showing the classification in the Schedule of Employees. However, the amendment of Regulation is not required in view of the wording in Regulation 6(3). The respective classes of employees are no doubt mentioned in Schedule of Employees. It is prepared every year as per Section 23 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963 every year. The Schedule is to contain matters regarding designation, grades of employees, salaries, fees and allowances. Section 23 does not mention about classes. But as per Regulation 6(3), Board of Trustees is free to reclassify as and when required and hence no amendment of Regulation required. It is only for the purpose of convenience that respective classes of employees are shown in the Schedule of employees every year along with prescribed details like designation, grades, salaries, allowances etc. it is seen that immediately after reclassification in 1989 the wage was revised and hence the scale shown in 1989 schedule of employees (which was published on 14-1989) is not the same scale as in Ext. M7 Reclassification proceedings on 28-1-1989. It was argued by the Union that the schedule of employees is full of mistakes with regard to scales and classes and it is not an authentic document to be relied on. The Schedule of Employees is prepared every year on the strength of Section 23 of the Major Port Trust Act and it cannot be called an unauthentic document. No doubt, some mistakes are there with regard to scales of pay of certain employees. But, by and large it furnishes details of employees of the Port Trust and can be relied on.

15. The relevant question is what was the scale of pay of each class immediately before reclassification in 1989. 1988 Schedule of Employees contains the scales of pay of the employees immediately before 1989 reclassification. The Schedule of 1988 shows that in the same Class, e.g. Class IV, there are several scales. To specify the different grades of Class IV employee, I may refer to pages 67, 72, 80, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 113, 119, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142 & 144 of 1988 schedule of employees. These varying scales were reclassified prescribing minimum and maximum pay in each class. Accordingly Class IV employees were categorized into

different scales maximum of which was Rs. 840. All those above that scale on reclassification automatically became Class III all on a sudden but without any benefits. At the same time they stood to lose chance for promotion to the post of LDC in the 20 per cent quota of Class IV employees. It is in order to protect such employees that a protection clause was incorporated in Ext. M7 decision of the Board. The Union argued that 23 employees mentioned in the claim statement were drawing more than a pay of Rs. 840 at the time of reclassification and hence they were already Class III employees at the time of reclassification. I have pointed out that as per 1988 schedule of employees there were Class IV employees who were drawing pay of more than Rs. 840. It is only when the employees are classified with a maximum pay of Rs. 840 for Class IV employees and Rs. 840-1679 for Class III employees and so on, some of Class IV employees all on a sudden became Class III. As Class IV employees they were enjoying certain benefits with regard to age of retirement, medical reimbursement, disciplinary proceedings and promotion to the post of LDC in 20 per cent quota. By reason of reclassification they were to lose all those benefits abruptly without however any change in the scale or getting any benefit. Hence the Board decided to protect them against loss of benefits by resolving that all those Class IV employees who suddenly became Class III employees on 28-1-1989, shall continue to enjoy the benefits they had prior to the reclassification. But the same protection was not given to other Class IV employees who became Class III subsequent to date of reclassification (may be because they get some benefits by way of higher scale in Class III). If members of the present union were reclassified from Class IV to Class III on 28-1-1989 they too would get the same protection. But if their pay exceeded Rs. 840 only after 28-1-1989 they cannot claim the protection. The two categories are distinct. It is a reasonable classification into a group losing benefits by reason of reclassification and another group who do not undergo change in class and hence do not lose usual benefits of their class. Therefore no discrimination can be alleged or attributed in the matter of promotion to LDC. As per Cochin Port Trust Recruitment Rules, 1983, post of LDC is to be filled up by Direct Recruitment (page 9 of the book containing Recruitment Rules). It is open to any body to apply for direct recruitment. No materials are provided to me to know how many of Class IV employees including Union members had crossed the scale of pay of Rs. 840 to become Class III as on 28-1-1989. Ext. W1 statement of the scales of pay is only with regard to the scales in 1977 and not thereafter. There were so many wage revisions after 1977. Therefore, this Court is not in a position to make out whether any one of the union members would come under the protected category or not. If they had not crossed the pay of Rs. 840 at the time of reclassification they would not get the protection. After all, everyone cannot aspire to get promotion in 20 per cent quota. The promotion was given so far according to

seniority. In course of time if some of Class IV employees became Class III they cannot claim protection and thus promotion to the post of LDC in 20 per cent quota. Protection was available only to those who were in transition from Class IV to Class III as on 28-1-1989 and not to others. No list of protected employees is provided by management. Equally the Union has not furnished the scale of pay in 1988 of Class IV employees who are members of the union to know whether any one of its members is a protected employee. However the protection clause cannot be challenged by Union as the classification is reasonable.

16. According to the Union, the entire procedure of filling up of 20 per cent quota of LDC is wrong and the entire appointments are to be reviewed. But before doing that the affected parties are to be heard. There are 23 persons appointed to LDC post in 20 per cent quota from 1990 to 1999 and there are a few more appointed during 2000 to 2003. They are not parties to this reference. Neither the Union nor the management has sought to get them in the party array. Being the really affected parties, in case the appointments are reviewed, necessarily they should be given an opportunity to explain why their appointments shall not be reviewed. It would be improper to pass a verdict against the absentees. In Arun Tiwari Vs. Zilla Mansavi Shikshak Sangh 1988(1) L.L.N. 368 (SC) some of the applicants for selection of Assistant Teachers in the Education Department of Madhya Pradesh Government had challenged the amendments to the Madhya Pradesh Non-Gazetted Class III Education service (Non-Collegiate Service) Recruitment Promotion Rules, 1973 before the Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal. The Tribunal struck down two amendments and circulars. As a result, selection of many Assistant Teachers and process of selection were set aside without the selected teachers in the party array either personally or in a representative manner. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed in para 13 of the judgment that the decision of Administrative Tribunal was vitiated as the affected parties were not heard. In the light of the above circumstances, it is improper to direct the management to review the whole procedure of selection to the post of LDC and reconsider the appointments made so far to the posts under 20 per cent quota without hearing the affected LDCs. The Board of Trustees now vide Resolution dated 14-11-2003 has decided to fill up 20 per cent vacancy from all categories of employees below LDC through written examination. Government approval will be necessary before it is implemented.

17. The reliefs sought in the claim statement of the Union is that promotion to the post of LDC is to be made on the basis of classification according to Rules and Regulations of Port Trust, promotions made to the post of LDC prior to 14-11-2003 is to be reviewed and anomalies in selection to the post of LDC is to be rectified. According to the management this prayer cannot be allowed and it is

beyond the terms of reference. To support the respective contentions both sides relied on the following decisions :

In West Bengal Press Workers Vs. Eighth Industrial Tribunal 1974 (29) F. LLR. 158 the Calcutta High Court held that when an order of reference specifies the points of dispute for adjudication the Industrial Tribunal is not free to enlarge the scope of the dispute referred to, but must confine its adjudication to the points of dispute referred and matters incidentally thereto. In ORGANON India Ltd. Vs. State of West Bengal & Others 2004 1 C.L.R. 433 the High Court of Calcutta held that while raising issues for decision the scope of reference shall not be enlarged. In Jor Bagh Distribution (P) Ltd. Vs. Workmen 1996(2) L.L.N. 927 it was held that the powers of Labour Court or an Industrial Tribunal to adjudicate upon a reference must be confined to the terms of reference and the same cannot be enlarged to entertain any dispute falling under any other item in the schedule to the Act.

18. The Union relying on a decision of Punjab & Haryana High Court reported in Sukh Ram Vs. State of Haryana 1982 LAB IC 1282 (FB) observed in paragraph 7 of the judgment that the powers of the Industrial Tribunal under ID Act are far more extensive and wider than the powers of civil court while adjudicating a dispute. It can lay down industrial policy for industrial peace, create new contracts and order reinstatement of dismissed workmen, which ordinarily a civil court cannot do. The Union also relied on two decisions of the Supreme Court, Express Newspapers Vs. Their Workers & Staff 1962 11 L.L.J. 227 and Delhi Cloth & General Mills Vs. its Workman AIR 1967 SC 469. In the first case it was observed in page 234 that the government should frame relevant orders of reference carefully and avoid ambiguity so that disputes regarding the terms of reference can be eliminated. However, when the question of scope of reference is raised before the court an attempt should be made to construe the reference not too technically or in a pedantic manner but fairly and reasonably. In the second case, in paragraph 18 it was observed that the Tribunal must look into the pleadings of the parties to find out the exact nature of the dispute. In most cases the order of reference is so cryptic that it is impossible to cull out therefrom the various points about which the parties were at variance leading to trouble. Keeping these decisions in view let me refer to the order of reference. The reference is that whether the demand of Union to consider the employees below LDC to the post of LDC is fair and proper. Whereas the reliefs sought in the claim statement is to review all promotions made to the post of LDC prior to 14-11-2003 and to rectify the anomalies and to process the selection method on the basis of classification as per Rules and Regulations of Port Trust. Thus in the claim the net is cast far and wide beyond the maritime belt of reference. The reference is to consider the eligibility of some of the employees of the Union to the post of LDC under 20 per cent quota. In other words, if the

members of the Union had the same footing like 23 persons mentioned in the claim statement their demand would be just. At any rate on the basis of this reference the selection of 23 persons to the post of LDC cannot be challenged. They are not in the party either individually or through their union. It cannot also be said that the issue whether the selection of 23 persons is legal or proper is an incidental issue. The validity of selection of 23 persons can be considered only after hearing those persons. As per the pleadings of the Union the need of Union appears to be that their members should be selected like 23 persons mentioned above and not a selection strictly in accordance with Ext. M1 & M2 government orders. I have already mentioned that unless these employees of the Union are protected category of Class III employees, they are not eligible for selection to the post of LDC in 20 per cent quota. Nowhere in the pleadings the union specifies who are the employees who had crossed the scale of Rs. 840 at the time of reclassification so that they would come under the canopy of protected category. The Union rather banks on the scale of 1964, where the maximum scale of Class IV was Rs. 160. Scales had changed several times thereafter. That being the factual position and having drawn salary at revised rates many times from 1964 to 1988, the Union cannot pretend ignorance of wage revisions. It is not correct to say that unless the scales are reflected in Rules and Regulations, they have no authenticity. I have already mentioned that schedule of employees are prepared on the strength of S.23 of Major Port Trust Act and Regulation 6(3) authorizes the Board to reclassify the posts from time to time depending upon the revision of scales of pay. So the scales shown in schedule of employees is authentic, though there are some mistakes here and there in the schedules. It is the scale in 1988 or just before 28-1-1989 that has relevance in the dispute, and not the scale of 1964. Since Union do not plead or pray that even going by 1988 scale some of its members had became Class III overnight on reclassification and so they too are protected, the case of management has to be accepted that the Union members are not protected employees. Therefore the Union cannot succeed in their claim. If the method of selection is incorrect it has to be challenged with the selected persons in party array.

19. There is also a second part of the reference that in case the demand of the union is found to be unfair then what other reliefs the Union would be entitled to. The demand of the union, I have found, is not just. It follows therefore that they are not entitled to any relief. No other relief can also be given since the claim of the Union fails. Point is found against the Union.

20. Point No. 4 : (See award portion).

21. In the result, an award is passed rejecting the claim of the Union to consider the employees in less pay scale than LDC for selection to the post of LDC/Shed Clerk.

The parties are directed to suffer their respective costs. The award will take effect one month after its publication in the official Gazette.

Dictated to the Personal Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 21st day of March, 2006.

P. L. NORBERT, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX

Witness for the Union :

WW1 : Sri Krishna Kumar M. - 18-11-2005.

Witness for the Management :

MW1 : Sri Unnikrishnan Nair C. - 03-03-2006.

Exhibits for the Union :

- W1(a) : Photostat copy of statement showing various categories of posts under the skilled scheme with scale of pay applicable from 1-8-1977 of Cochin Port Trust.
- W1(b) : Photostat copy of statement showing the categories of skilled post not covered by the skilled scheme and marine categories mentioned in para 2(ii) of Govt. letter No. LWR-59/78 II dated 13-12-1978 with the Wage Board scale, WRC scale and revised WRC scale of Cochin Port Trust.
- W1(c) : Photostat copy of statement showing the categories of posts in the highly skilled grades. Para 3(1) of letter No. LWR 59/78 D.II dated 13-12-79 of Cochin Port Trust.
- W1(d) : Photostat copy of statement showing the marine categories of posts coming under the WRC Report and referred to the para 3(iii) of Government's letter No. LWR. 59/78 II dated 13-12-1978 of Cochin Port Trust.
- W1(e) : Photostat copy of list showing the categories of drivers of mobile equipments and cargo handling equipment whose scale of pay have been revised as per Government's letter No. LWR 66/78 D. II dated 22-1-1979 of Cochin Port Trust.
- W2 : Photostat copy of written statement filed by management of Cochin Port Trust in OS 691/90 before the Munsiff's Court, Kochi dated 22-11-1990.
- W3 : Photostat copy of the proceeding of meeting dated 28-11-1997 of the Board of Trustees.
- W4 : Photostat copy of representation by the union before the ALC dated 8-8-2003.

- W5 : Photostat copy of statement submitted by the union before the ALC - dated 30-8-2003.
- W6 : Photostat copy of representation by the union before the Secretary, Cochin Port Trust - dated 12-7-2004.

Exhibits for the Management :

- M1 : Photostat copy of Government Order dated 15-4-1970.
- M2 : Photostat copy of Government Order dated 19-10-1992.
- M3 : Photostat copy of extract of minutes of meeting dated 28-5-1990 of Board of Trustees.
- M4 : Photostat copy of the proceedings of meeting held on 16-11-1996.
- M5 : Photostat copy of Resolution of the meeting dated 22-3-1996.
- M6 : Photostat copy of proceedings of meeting of Board of Trustees held on 28-1-1989.
- M7 : Photostat copy of proceedings held on 28-1-1989 of the Board of Trustees approving proposal Ext. M6.
- M8 : Photostat copy of Board Resolution No. 103.
- M9 : Photostat copy of Schedule of Employees, 1988

नई दिल्ली, 28 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1583.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. नैशनल डेवरी डेवलपमेन्ट बोर्ड, हैदराबाद के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकारण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 63/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-3-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/11/97-आई आर (डी यू)]
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th March, 2006

S.O. 1583.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 63/97) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. National Dairy Development Board, Hyderabad and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-03-2006.

[No. L-42012/11/97-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I, AT
HYDERABAD**
PRESENT

M. Radha Kumari, Chairman, Industrial Tribunal-I, Hyderabad

Dated : 2nd day of March 2006

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 63 of 1997**Between :**

Sri A. Sivaramaiah, C/o. G. Ramaiah,
Vidyanagar, H. No. 1-9-1113/27/1/3
Hyderabad-500 044.

... Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager,
Indian Immunologicals,
Road No. 44, Jubilee Hills,
Hyderabad-033.

2. The Chairman,
The National Dairy Development Board,
Anand, Gujarat State-388 001.

(Respondent No. 2 is added as per Orders
in IA No. 149/98 dated 30-12-98) Respondents

APPEARANCES

Sri A. Siva Ramaiah, Party-in-person
S/Sri P. Nageswara Sree, K. V. Raghu Ram Reddy,
Advocates for the Respondents.

AWARD

Government of India made this reference to this Court for answering the following issue :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. N.D.D.B., Hyderabad in dismissing Shri A. Sivaramaiah from service is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?"

(2) The averments of the Claim Statement of the petitioner are :

Xerox copy of the same is herewith enclosed.

(3) The averments of the Claim Statement as amended filed by the petitioner are :

Xerox copy of the same is herewith enclosed.

(4) The respondent filed Counter and amended Counter and the averments of those counters are :

Xerox copies of the said counters are herewith enclosed.

(5) The reason for enclosing the xerox copies of the Claim Statements and the Counters as enumerated above

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is due to their lengthy averments which carries importance to come to the correct conclusion.

(6) This Court through its order dated 16-9-1999 held that the Domestic Enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer is vitiated and thereby the Management is permitted to lead evidence to substantiate the charges levelled against the Workman before this Tribunal.

(7) Against the said order the Management filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in WP. No. 27138/1999 and the same was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh through the order dated 22-12-2000 confirming the order of this Court.

(8) Basing on the order of this Court enumerated above observing that the Domestic Enquiry held against the workman is vitiated and permitting the Management to lead evidence, MWs 1 & 2 were examined on behalf of the Respondent-Management and Exs-M1 to M58 were marked. The Petitioner Workman was examined as WW1 and Exs-W1 to W36 were marked.

(9) Basing on the evidence on record and upon hearing both the parties this Court passed an Award on 20-3-2001 setting aside the dismissal Order of the Petitioner dated 31-5-1991 from service and consequently directing the 1st Respondent to reinstate him in service with continuity of service and all benefits and 25% of the back wages from the date he was kept out of employment. It was further stated that the 1st respondent shall reinstate him within one month from the date of publication of the Award.

(10) Against the said Award the Respondent-Management filed a Writ Petition in W.P. No. 19464/2001 whereas the petitioner in W.P. No. 88557/2002 to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh pleased to set aside the above said Award of this Court and remanded the matter to this Tribunal with a direction to give the findings on the questions mentioned therein and thereafter examined the matter under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, on the basis of the evidence already on record within four months from the date of receipt of copy of this order.

(11) After remand notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties made their appearances and argued the matter. The Petitioner-Workman submitted written arguments as well as reply arguments which are part and parcel of the record.

(12) In the writ petition enumerated above the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh directed this Tribunal to decide whether the 2nd respondent-workman was an employee of the National Dairy Development Board and as to whether M/s. Indian Immunologicals Laboratory was in May 1991 when the services of the 2nd respondent were terminated, part and parcel of the National Dairy Development Board. After deciding the said question the Tribunal shall examine the matter under Section 11A of the

ID Act, 1947. Accordingly the said question is hereby answered.

(13) Ex-W1 is the appointment order of the petitioner herein dated 28-6-1982. As per the said appointment order the petitioner was appointed as Junior Assistant for the proposed organization for Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant at Hyderabad, presently managed by the National Dairy Development Board. As per Ex-W2 his services were transferred to the Indian Immunologicals Laboratory w.e.f. 1st October 1982 stating that he will be issued with a fresh appointment letter in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indian Immunologicals laboratory. Accordingly Ex-W3 fresh appointment order was issued to him stating that the Indian Immunologicals Laboratory presently managed by the National Dairy Development Board, is pleased to appoint you as Junior Assistant in the salary scale of Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-450 with a starting basic salary of Rs. 290 per month subject to the following terms and conditions. Under clause (6) of the terms and conditions it was mentioned that he would be governed by the rules and regulations of the Indian Immunologicals as may be in force time to time. So it is clear that by the date of his dismissal from service in May 1991 the petitioner was the employee of M/s. Indian Immunologicals Laboratory as it is a fresh appointment under Ex-W3 orders and he was governed by rules and regulations of the Indian Immunologicals as may be in force from time to time.

(14) Coming to the merits of the case, as per the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Karnataka Elecy. Board, Bangalore Vs. Workmen of M/s. Amalgamated Electric Co. Ltd. Belgaum & Others reported in 1993 1 LLJ Page 512 and also in the case of the District Manager APSRTC Kukatpalli Bus Depot Hyderabad Vs. The Labour Court Hyderabad and Another of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in 1986 1 LLJ Page 250 relied upon by the learned advocate for the respondent, the evidence collected during Domestic Enquiry and made part of the record and the evidence before Labour Court constitute material on record. So, it is clear that the documents marked in the Domestic Enquiry is to be taken into consideration by this Court even though the Domestic Enquiry is held vitiated. There is no dispute with regard to the factum of issuing charge sheet to the petitioner by the respondent management under Exs-M1 M20 M24 and M27 for the misconduct mentioned therein. Exs-M29 is the complaint of Assistant Officer K. M. Mohan Reddy to the General Manager Indian Immunologicals, Hyderabad. Ex-M30 is the complaint given by Assistant Manager (P.A) R. Sudhakar to the General Manager mentioning the misconduct of the petitioner. The petitioner as WW1 deposed that his dismissal from service under Ex-M54 dismissal order dated 31-5-1991 is illegal and arbitrary and it is opposed to the principles of natural justice. He further deposed that though he was eligible for promotion during

the period of his service he was not given by the management. His pay was not corrected. But no where he stated that the allegations mentioned in the charge sheets under Exs-M1 M20 M22 M24 and M27 are not correct. Admittedly he failed to submit the explanations to the said charge sheets to the management.

(15) Perused the charge sheets issued to the petitioner under the Exhibits enumerated above. So also the complaints given by Assistant Officer and Assistant Manager under Exs-M29 and M30 against the petitioner. MW2 Ananda Kumar is a Junior Assistant in the office of the respondent. He deposed that on 7-5-1990 at about 8 : 50 am while he was entering into the reception room saw the petitioner going into the chambers of the Assistant Manager (Personal Admn). At that time R. Sudhakar was the said Assistant Manager. He further deposed that he heard sound in the chambers of the said officer and also heard some hot conversation going on inside the chambers. Then he went near the entrance of the chamber and stood there. Then one Chandrasheker brought the petitioner to the out side and the petitioner was murmuring as Veedu Vaka Office Yena. No motive was attributed to him to speak falsehood against the petitioner. He is an official witness and in the absence of attributing any motive to him to speak falsehood against the petitioner I have no reason to disbelieve his evidence enumerated above. There is no dispute with regard to the fact that on that particular day the petitioner entered into the chambers of the said Assistant Manager. According to him he simply questioned the officer why he put absent mark though he attended to the office. As per the evidence of MW2 Ananda Kumar he heard hot conversation from the chambers of the Assistant Manager and petitioner was brought out by Chandra Shekar who was the typist at that time and the petitioner was murmuring as Veedu Vaka Officer Yena. It is quite natural for the petitioner to give a difference version to save his skin suppressing the real fact and thereby no weight should be given to his contention. MW2 is an official witness and on perusing his evidence it is clear that the petitioner pounced upon the Assistant Manager Sudhaker and used abusive language against him even though he is a subordinate employee to him. As already observed Exs-M29 and M30 complaints are there against the petitioner. The evidence spoken by MW2 Ananda Kumar is only with regard to one charge against the petitioner and the petitioner was issued as many as five charge sheets. Repeating the same on perusing the evidence of MW2 I am fully satisfied that he is a reliable witness and thereby his evidence is disclosing that the petitioner used abusive and filthy language against the superior officer. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Mahindra and Mahindra Limited Vs. N. B. Naravade reported in 2005 1 LLJ page 1129 it was observed as follows :

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Section 11-A—Discretion of Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal to interfere

with punishment, not unlimited—Available only on existence of certain factors—sympathy alone not enough to reduce punishment—on facts, use of abusive, filthy language against superior officer, held, did not call for lesser punishment than dismissal.

Held : “Appellant-management took this matter in the present appeal before the Supreme Court despite its getting uniform adverse verdicts from no less than three lower judicial fora. They upset the punishment of dismissal of the respondent from service as harsh and substituted it with deprivation of a portion of back wages. This courage and persistence of the appellant was sufficiently vindicated, as it drew the Apex Court to come up with a decision upholding its action and in the event defining the parameters of the scope and limits of the Labour Court's/ Industrial Tribunal's discretion to interfere with punishment under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It observed the said discretion was not unlimited but available only on the existence of certain factors like disproportionately disturbing the conscience of the Court or other mitigating circumstances. The Labour Court could not by way of sympathy alone exercise the power under Section 11-A and reduce the punishment.

In the present case, the Supreme Court held the use of abusive language against a superior officer was such that it could not be termed an indiscipline calling for lesser punishment.

Consequently the Supreme Court quashed the concurrent orders of the three lower Courts and upheld the Disciplinary Authority's dismissal of the respondent from service.

As a result, the respondent's appeal questioning the reduction in his back wages, the Supreme Court said, became infructuous and had to be dismissed”

So, on perusing the said decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India it is clear that the employee who used abusive and filthy language against the superior officer must be dismissed from service and he did not call for lesser punishment than dismissal. So, it is clear that the petitioner is correctly dismissed by the Indian Immunological Laboratory Hyderabad. In this connection it is to be held that Indian Immunologicals Hyderabad is not a party to this reference whereas M/s. National Dairy Development Board Hyderabad is a party to the reference. The petitioner was not dismissed by the Management of M/s. National Dairy Development Board Hyderabad but he was dismissed by the Indian Immunologicals Hyderabad.

(16) In view of my above discussion I answered the reference that the dismissal of the Petitioner Sivaramaiah from service is justified and he is not entitled for any relief.

Dictated to the Junior Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and the seal of this Tribunal on this the 2nd day of March, 2006.

M. RADHA KUMARI, Chairman

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE (After D.E.)

Witnesses examined for the Respondent

MW1 : D. V. Reddy

MW2 : K. Anand Kumar

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner

WW1 : A. Siva Ramaiah

Documents marked for the Petitioner (by consent)

Ex. W1 : Appointment letter issued by NDDB (R2)

Ex. W2 : Transfer Order

Ex. W3 : Appointment letter issued by (in Indian Immunologicals) (R1)

Ex. W4 : Promotion letter

Ex. W5 : Reversion order

Ex. W6 : Stoppage of increment order

Ex. W7 : NDDB Workman (CDA) Regulations, 1988

Ex. W8 : Letter of the petitioner

Ex. W9 : Charge sheet

Ex. W10 : Letter of the petitioner

Ex. W11 : Letter of the Asst. Manager (Perl. Admn.) enclosing conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules of Indian Immunologicals, Hyd.

Ex. W12 : Letter of petitioner

Ex. W13 : Letter of the General Manager to the Petitioner

Ex. W14 : Letter addressed by the petitioner to the General Manager

Ex. W15 : General Manager's letter

Ex. W16 : Letter to the General Manager addressed by the petitioner

Ex. W17 : Hierarchy of the organization

Ex. W18 : Extract of NDDB

Ex. W19 : Copies of Balance Sheets from NDDB Bulletin

Ex. W20 : Letter addressed to the Chairman by the petitioner

Ex. W21 : -do-

Ex. W22 : -do-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ex. W23 | : Report given to the police by petitioner |
| Ex. W24 | : Letter addressed by the petitioner to RLC(c) Hyd. |
| Ex. W25 | : Order copy in W.P. No. 15829/90 and W.P. No. 7425/91 of the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. |
| Ex. W26 | : Relevant extracts from the Affidavit filed by the Petitioner in his revision application |
| Ex. W27 | : Notice for production of documents filed WAMP No. 2050/94 in WAMP No. 2569/93 |
| Ex. W28 | : Order copy in Review in WAMP No. 2569/93 & 2570/93 |
| Ex. W29 | : Minutes of conciliation before ALC(c) Hyd. |
| Ex. W30 | : Application made by the petitioner to the RLC (c) Hyd. |
| Ex. W31 | : Letter addressed by the petitioner to the General Manager |
| Ex. W32 | : -do- |
| Ex. W33 | : Enquiry intimation letter |
| Ex. W34 | : Enquiry proceedings held against Mr. Alok Chandra |
| Ex. W35 | : Schedule of conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules Schedule |
| Ex. W36 | : Telegram |
| Documents marked for the Respondent—Management (By consent) | |
| Ex. M1 | : Charge Sheet |
| Ex. M2 | : Letter of the Dispatch Section |
| Ex. M3 | : Postal receipts and covers |
| Ex. M4 | : Letter of the P.A. to G.M. to the Petitioner |
| Ex. M5 | : Postal receipt regarding sending of letter to the petitioner |
| Ex. M6 | : Enquiry notice |
| Ex. M7 | : Enquiry proceedings dt. 28-7-90 |
| Ex. M8 | : Letter addressed to the petitioner |
| Ex. M9 | : Enquiry notice |
| Ex. M10 | : Enquiry proceedings dt. 17-11-90 |
| Ex. M11 | : Letter addressed to the petitioner by G.M. |
| Ex. M12 | : Enquiry proceedings |
| Ex. M13 | : -do- |
| Ex. M14 | : Letter of the petitioner addressed to Sri S. Gopal, Enquiry Officer |

Ex. M15	: Enquiry intimation notice	Ex. M40	: Letter of Sri K.M. Mohan Reddy, Asst. Officer to the G.M. Indian Immunologicals
Ex. M16	: Enquiry proceedings	Ex. M41	: Letter sent by the General Manager by Regd. Post
Ex. M17	: Enquiry report	Ex. M42	: Letter from the petitioner to the G.M.
Ex. M18	: Letter from the purchase officer to the petitioner	Ex. M43	: Letter from the G.M. to the petitioner
Ex. M19	: Letter from the dispatch assistant to the purchase officer regarding refusal of the letters by the petitioner	Ex. M44	: Letter from the Steno to the G.M.
Ex. M20	: Charge sheet	Ex. M45	: Letter sent by the petitioner to the G.M. for the original letters
Ex. M21	: Letter from Jr. Asst. (Dispatch) to P.A. to G.M. regarding refusal of receiving letters by petitioner	Ex. M46	: Letter sent by the P.A. to G.M. by Regd. Post to the petitioner
Ex. M22	: Charge sheet issued to the petitioner	Ex. M47	: Letter sent by the petitioner to the General Manager
Ex. M23	: Letter from Jr. Asst. (Dispatch) to P.A. to G.M. regarding refusal of receiving letter by petitioner	Ex. M48	: Letter addressed to the petitioner by PA to GM regarding furnishing of documents
Ex. M24	: Charge sheet	Ex. M49	: Show cause notice
Ex. M25	: Enquiry proceedings	Ex. M50	: Reply submitted by the petitioner
Ex. M26	: Enquiry report	Ex. M51	: Second show cause notice
Ex. M27	: Charge sheet	Ex. M52	: Letter of the petitioner requesting time to submit explanation to Ex. M51
Ex. M28	: Enquiry notice	Ex. M53	: Explanation submitted by the petitioner
Ex. M29	: Complaint made by Sri K.M. Mohan Reddy, Asst. Officer to the General Manager, India Immunologicals, Hyd.	Ex. M54	: Dismissal order
Ex. M30	: Complaint made by Sri R. Sudhakar, Asst. Manager (P & A) to the General Manager	Ex. M55	: Copy of the National Diary Development Board Act, 1987 (37/1987)
Ex. M31	: Enquiry Proceedings	Ex. M56	: Xerox copy of the orders in W.A. No. 248 & 249/92 dt. 15-6-93 of the Hon'ble High Court of A.P.
Ex. M32	: Letter of the Enquiry Officer to the Petitioner	Ex. M57	: Joining report submitted by the petitioner
Ex. M33	: -do-	Ex. M58	: Last pay certificate issued by NDDB
Ex. M34	: Enquiry Proceedings dt. 2-2-91	BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I, HYDERABAD	
Ex. M35	: Enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer	I. D. No. 63 of 1997	
Ex. M36	: Letter of the General Manager to the petitioner	Between	
Ex. M37	: Letter of Sri K.M.M. Reddy, Asst. Officer to the General Manager regarding refusal of letters by the petitioner	A. SIVA RAMAIAH, C/o. G. Ramaiah, H. No. 1-9-1113/27/1/3, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad-500 044.	... Applicant
Ex. M38	: Letter addressed by the petitioner to the GM.	AND	
Ex. M39	: Letter addressed by the G.M. to the petitioner	The General Manager, Indian Immunologicals, (A Unit of the NDDB) Road No. 44, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500 033.	... Respondent

MAY IT PLEASE THE HONOURABLE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL:

The above mentioned applicant begs to state as follows:—

1. I was appointed by the National Dairy Development Board vide their appointment order No. HYD/FMD/PER/1333 dated 28th June, 1982. There is a clause in the said appointment order reading as under:—

“Your services shall be transferred to the proposed organisations for the foot and mouth disease vaccine plant.”

2. It is respectfully submitted that the proposed organisation as per the rumour spread at the time of issuing letter no. HYD/PER/2857 dated 30th Sept., 1982 is a term contrasted with the term “existing organisation”, it was said that the existing organisation was designed to execute the projects whereas the proposed organisation was designed to carry on the operations of a running unit. Further difference between these two organisation” is that the employees constituting the “existing organisation” are regarded as general category under the National Dairy Development Board whereas the employees transferred to the “Proposed Organisation” are treated as part and parcel of the undertaking FMDVP and shall be regarded as a special category under Indian Dairy Corporation (a Govt. of Indian Enterprises) who are the owners of the undertaking and who entrusted the management of the undertaking to NDDB (A Regd. Society as it was then).

3. Citing the clause in the appointment order as mentioned at para one above, the NDDB again issued an appointment order No. HYD/II/PER/2823 dated 30th September, 1982 on a letter head printed at the top the name Indian Immunologicals.

4. It is submitted that Indian Immunologicals is the style name in which the dairy board decided to perform the administration of the FMDVP undertaking and the transfer to the “Proposed organisation” is an administrative act classifying the employees as special category under Indian Dairy Corporation who sanctioned the Posts to meet with the man power requirement of the FMDVP undertaking. Hence the event of issuing appointment order in the name of Indian Immunologicals is the culmination of the two separate events viz., transfer to the proposed organisation” and the begining of performing the administration in that style name.

5. After the appointed day i.e., after Act No. 37 of 87 come into being, the Dairy Board stands enacted as a body corporate and the IDC stands dissolved and the undertaking FMDVP stands transferred to and vested in NDDB and the obligations of the Dairy Board to perform the administration of the undertaking becomes a statutory obligations which was hither to a contractual one. With the transfer and vesting of the undertaking, the Dairy Board

became the employer in relation to the employees of the undertaking. Thereby removing any doubt regarding the employee-employer relationship between the Dairy Board and the employees who are part and parcel of their own undertaking the foot and mouth disease vaccine plant (Viz. Indian Immunologicals).

6. In the light of the employee-employer relations as mentioned at para 5 above, the second respondent on 25-7-1990 served on me letter No. II ; Adm. : 88 : 90 : 3742 dated 24/25th July, 1990 wherein I was asked to attend an enquiry on 28-7-1990 before one Sri S. Gopal who will enquire into the allegations of misconduct against me as charged vide the list of chargesheets cited in that letter.

7. Since none of the charge sheets was served on me as on 25-7-1990, I am not aware those charge sheets. Hence I did not know what charges are there against me. So in order to know about the charges and to prepare myself to face the enquiry I put up an application to the second respondent on the same day i.e., 25-7-1990 requesting to cause the service of all of those charge sheets.

8. In the meantime as ordered by the Management vide the letter cited at Para 6 above, I attended at the place and time of enquiry and waited there till 5.30 P.M. but none was present there to preside the enquiry or to represent the management.

9. The second respondent on 4-8-1990 supplied me with xerox copies of charge sheets under covering letter No. II/Admn./88/90/4116 dt. 4-8-1990 in response to my letter requesting for chargesheets.

10. I submitted my explanation to the second respondent on the allegations of misconduct, one by one as under:—

(a) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Admn. : 88 : 90 : 1220 dated 11th May, 1990 are not true and correct. This is because I did never raise my hand to assault Sri Sudhakar as alleged vide that letter. I did not go to his room at 9.45 A.M. on the said date. Hence there is no scope for such incident at all.

(b) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Adm. : 80 : 90 : 1221 dated 11-5-90 are not true and correct. This is because the said Smt. B. Roja Ramani did not come to me at 4.45 P.M. on 11-5-1990. Hence her serving the written communication and my refusing the same do not arise.

(c) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Adm. : 88 : 90 : 1922 dated 15/30th May, 1990 are not true and correct. This is because the said Smt. B. Roja Ramani did not come to me at 4.45 P.M. and served the said letter. Hence my refusing to receive the same will not arise.

(d) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 1925 dated 30th May, 1990 are not true and correct. This is because it is absurd to serve two letters at the same time and on the same date when the nature of issue involved is that serving a letter and refusing the same by the employee and another letter is the subject of imputing misconduct for not receiving such letter.

11. After examining my explanation vis-a-vis to the imputations of misconduct against me the second respondent did not arrive at an opinion in view of lack of evidentiary support in each of the above case. Thus a period of more than 3 months have passed thereby law of laches as laid vide rule 14(4) (bc) of the Central Model Standing Orders attracted the matter but there was no information to me about the next step the second respondent decided to take in the matter.

12. However in the wake of my P. No. 15829/90 challenging the demotion order passed by the second respondent, I was ordered vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 6979 dt. 12th Nov. 1990 to appear on 17-11-90 before Sri S. Gopal who will enquire into the very same charges which suffered the law of laches as mentioned at Para 11 above.

13. At this juncture I respectfully submit that what the second respondent in the guise of enquiry proceedings did in this connection is an act in tort with specific knowledge of the same and with a hope that his illegal exploitation of terms and conditions of employment to my detriment will go unnoticed. The paras below will explain this phenomena.

14. It is an undisputed fact that Indian Immunologicals is a unit of the National Dairy Development Board which owes its existence to Act No. 37 of 1987. The dairy board is performing the administration of their own undertaking by taking the assistance of the Management committee constituted by it for that purpose by exercising its powers under Section 12(1) of the Act. By virtue of Section 12(3) of the Act the committee stands in a subordinate position relative to the Dairy Board and bound by the provisions of the Act and the regulations thereunder in performing the administration of the undertaking in view of its deriving its powers from the provisions of the Act in the form of delegation of powers to it by the dairy board under Section 14(1) of the Act.

15. It is also an undisputed fact that the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals are the applicable rules to my conditions of service by reason of the fact that the Chairman NDDB saved those rules vide Regulation 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (Conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 by the power conferred on the board under Section 18 of the act which will be in force till the dairy board takes a decision as to

whether the dairy board is to extend the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 to the FMDVP category employees as they are without changing the caption or whether the dairy board is to extend the said NDDB workmen or whether the dairy board is to extend the said NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 in the style name of Indian Immunologicals (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations on the analogy of earlier practice of applying conduct, discipline and appeal rules as conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals. It is submitted that since the interim arrangement provided vide regulations 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1968 derive its statutory force from Section 18 of the act, the same binds both the employer and employees alike.

16. In the circumstances the second respondent although is legally bound to proceed in accordance with regulation 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations read with Section 18 of the Act, proceeded in contravention of the same and in defiance of Section 15(b) of the NDDB Act which aims at prevention of misfeasance in performing the administration by those officers coming under that sub-section.

17. As regards regulations making power it is submitted that : Section 48(2) of the Act enables the Dairy Board to make regulations regarding conditions of service of employees. Section 50 concern with laying in procedure and Section 48(1) concerns with publication of the regulations in Gazette of India. Combined reading of all these sections reveal the fact that the power to make regulations concerning the conditions of service of employees under the provisions of NDDB Act is to be exercised by the Dairy Board itself and the procedure to be followed is mandatory. Hence one cannot deviate the procedure intentionally, wantonly and deliberately.

18. There is no provision in the Act which suggest the delegation of regulation making power to the Managing Committee by the Dairy Board. As a matter of fact, a reading down of regulation 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 reveals that the dairy board itself will make the regulations for Indian Immunologicals and there is no indication of delegating the regulation making power to any subordinate authority thereby removing any doubt as to the lack of regulation making power in the second respondent.

19. The second respondent is fully aware of the fact that the NDDB/IDC accepted the notifications issued by the Govt. of India viz. (i) M.H.A. O.M. 25 (55) 53 ests. (A) dated 14th March, 1956 and G.I.C.S. (Dept. of Personnel) O.M. No. 7/12/70 ests. (A) dated 6th January 1971 conforming to which guidelines the IDC/NDDB authorised the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals as disciplinary rules which have got their legal validity by operation of Section 18 of the NDDB in

view of saving the same by regulations 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 till a final decision is taken by the dairy board in the matter of applying NDDB regulations in the same name or in the name of Indian Immunologicals.

20. The second respondent known the fact that the regulations making power is not conferred on him by the NDDB Act and he further knows the fact that he is duty bound to proceed according to the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988. He pretty well knows the fact that the Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946 vide its Section 13-B is exempting those establishments having power to make their own regulation from its applicability and the NDDB establishments are the ones coming under such exemption. Despite this knowledge, it became a habit for him to keep several sets of disciplinary rules in his pocket and pick one of those rules as per his whims and fancies and experimenting the same on me. In this connection I would mention the fact that in the stoppage of yearly increment with cumulative effect, he applied the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunological. In the reversion to the next lower post case, he used a AP Model Standing Orders and again switched over to central model standing orders in the instant case is dismissal from the service case. In this connection it can be noticed that at no stage he complied with Sec. 9-A of ID Act. It, therefore, is revealing the fact that the second respondent is subjecting me to his arbitrariness.

21. The statement of the second respondent that the chairman NDDB made a chain of Regulations so as to import Indian Immunologicals to the contours of Section 6(e) of the Act from Section 5(1), by virtue of which action of the Chairman, Indian Immunologicals became subsidiary company under company's Act 1956, having its own instruments constituting it as subsidiary from which instruments, he is deriving his jurisdiction and as such is not bound by the provisions of the NDDB Act is out of line with truth, that is likely to be revealed when his statement on legal status of Indian Immunologicals is subjected to judicial test of finding the statutory status of an organisation.

22. It is therefore concluded from the foregoing facts that the second respondent although is an authority under the NDDB Act and bound by the provisions of the Act and the regulations thereunder, proceeded in contravention of the same by fraudulently misrepresenting the statutory status of Indian Immunologicals and by illegally exploiting the terms and conditions of employment which were drafted before the appointed day and which in fact yielded to the provisions of the Act and the regulations thereunder after the appointed day.

23. Since it is a trite law that the terms and conditions which have an underlying object to defeat the administration

of justice according to law by judicial courts are void, this Honourable Industrial Tribunal may be pleased to declare those terms and conditions which the second respondent put forth before his Honourable Tribunal in support of his claim that he is not bound by the provisions of the NDDB Act, as illegal and void. In this connection it is submitted that at the argument of the second respondent that his establishment is something different from the first respondent establishment was already rejected by the Central Labour Dept., which is evident from the reference itself.

24. In the circumstances, it is submitted that all the disciplinary proceedings of the second respondent as well as those terms and conditions which he put forth in support of his claim that he is not bound by the provisions of the Act becomes void.

25. I submit that there is one more charge sheet in addition to those that were cited at Para 10 above, that charge sheet is letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 8280 dt. 17/18th December, 1990. The allegations levelled therein are not true and correct for the following reasons :

- (i) On 12-12-1990 Sri Mohan Reddy, Asstt. Officer (Personnel) asked me to take a letter from him. I took it and returned calmly to my seat. I did not utter any words as alleged in the above letter. I hereby deny the allegations cited at para 1 of the letter.
- (ii) The allegation that I uttered loudly etc. before Sri Sudhakar AM (P & A) is not true and correct. I hereby deny the allegations cited at para 2 of the above letter.
- (iii) The write-up in para 3 of the above letter is nothing but the predilection of the General Manager. This conclusion because the general manager did not test the intention of Sri Sudhakar at all nor he asked Sri Sudhakar a report. He signed the above letter which was prepared by Sri Sudhakar as it is.
- (iv) An impression was given in the above letter that Sri Y. L. N. Sastri is an incidental witness to the alleged attack on Sri R. Sudhakar but latter on it was discovered that he is a planted witness.
- (v) At this juncture, I submit that I was sick for the last three months before the time I was alleged with misconduct of attacking Sri Sudhakar. I was working with extreme difficulty. Movements of my hands were also painful. In the circumstances, the alleged attack is a thing of impossibility and as such the allegation of attacking Sri Sudhakar is merely a cooked up story.

(vi) To analyse whether Sri Sudhakar is telling a false story or truth, it is necessary to examine his plan to remove me from the service as a whole because the instant allegation is a part of it. For this purpose details as sought by me at paras 10 and 14 of my letter dated 2-5-1991 which was submitted to management on 13-5-1991 are necessary.

26(i). I submit that the appointment of Sri Gopal as enquiry officer is illegal as he is merely labour contractor and not a public servant within the meaning of rule 25(2) of the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals.

(ii) I have reason to believe that he was appointed by the complainant i.e. Sri Sudhakar AM (P & A) and not by the disciplinary authority with specific understanding that the enquiry proceedings and the enquiry report should be manipulated to facilitate the management for onward action on me. Because of these understandings, between Sri S. Gopal and Sri Sudhakar the enquiry by Sri S. Gopal will not be impartial.

(iii) The occasion that the enquiry officer fabricated a false letter to save the face of the second respondent on his lapse, will clearly proves him to be a person of biased mind and that he will not conduct the enquiry fairly.

(iv) I shall submit my further on the bias of Sri S. Gopal once the management furnish details as sought by me vide para 10 of my letter asking for clarifications.

27. At this juncture I would beg the honourable Industrial Tribunal to consider how the management subjected me to the extreme degree of persecution and harassment at the material time and the resulting mental pain which exceeded than that pain what an ordinary human being can bear.

As on 31-12-1987, I was entitled to the next higher promotion. The same was not given on the other hand, the management systematically dismissed me from the service by first imposing the punishment of stopping of yearly increment with cumulative effect followed by reverting me to the next lower grade Junior Assistant from the post of Sr. Asst. Grade I.

By the material time, I was forced to make rounds to the conciliation officer in the matter of increment case and to the A. P. High Court in the matter of demotion case at that time my health too was not sound. Routine work and family affairs are there to attend. In addition to the letters cited herein, I have to answer a number of letters and explain circumstances departmental superiors were instructed to subject me to humiliation, insults and harassment. All of my colleagues were threatened with dire consequences if they help me. In the circumstances the Honourable Industrial Tribunal may kindly to make a note of the mental pain that was afflicting me at that time.

GROUNDS

- (i) The second respondent being an authority under the NDDB act and deriving his powers from the provisions of the act in the form of delegation to the management committee by the dairy board, is bound by the provisions of the act and the regulations thereof, but proceeded in contravention of the NDDB workmen (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations 1988.
- (ii) Grounds of exception to the rule raised by the second respondent are untenable because his contention on separate legal status of Indian Immunologicals will fail when subjected to judicial test of finding the statutory status of organisation. Hence his contention that he is deriving his jurisdiction from a source other than NDDB act is not sustainable.
- (iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing) Orders Act 1946 by its section 13-B exempts those establishments, which are empowered by the respective status to make their own regulations by publishing in Gazette of India. The NDDB made regulations in accordance with the procedure laid in the enabling statute and published in Gazette of India. In the circumstances, the question of applicability of model standing orders, will not arise, that too without complying with section 9-A of I. D. Act.
- (iv) I am entitled for protection under Article 21 of the Constitution of India by reason of the fact that the second respondent did not proceed in accordance with procedure established by law. The procedure followed by him is arbitrary, unjust, unfair and oppressive.
- (v) The appointment of Sri S. Gopal enquiry officer is illegal as he is not a public servant within the meaning of rule 25(2) of the conduct, discipline and appeal rules. There is the proof of real likelihood of bias. Hence the proceedings held by him are liable to be quashed on these grounds.
- (vi) As on 31-12-1990, the management withdrew all charge sheets, pending enquiries and all other sort of disciplinary actions in respect of all other employees who are facing the charge similar to the charge I am facing but I am the only person against whom it was decided to go ahead with disciplinary actions by the second respondents due to grudge and envy. This decision of the management is hit by Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

- (vii) (a) The copies of enquiry proceedings and reports were not made available to me.
- (b) The second respondent issued show cause notice but dismissed me from the service without giving an opportunity for showing the cause. Thus the show cause notice has been proved to be merely an empty formality.
- (viii) (a) Those charges which imputes the misconduct of refusal to take letter do not attract the provisions of the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals as alternative course of action as per rule 34 of the conduct, disciplinary and appeal rules, and as per law in general is still open for the second respondent.
- (b) The misconduct alleged vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 1220 dt. 11th May, 1990 are vague and indeterminate. No evidence is there to show I raised my hand to assault Sri Sudhakar.
- (c) I submit that the second respondent did not continue enquiry proceedings in the matter of misconduct alleged in the above sub paras due to lack of evidence till all the proceedings were attracted by law of laches as laid vide rule 14(4) (bc) of the central model standing orders. However he revived such closed proceedings in the face of my writ petition in the honourable High Court of A. P. as a measure of retaliation.
- (d) Imputation of misconduct as mentioned vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 8280 dated 18/19th December, 1990 are not true and correct, for the reasons given at para 25 above.

Your humble applicant "craves leave to add, to delete, to alter, or amend the above facts or to file supplementary statement at any stage of the proceedings in the interest of justice and fair disposal of the application.

For the reasons stated above, your humble applicant pray that the honourable industrial tribunal may be graciously pleased to direct the reinstatement of the applicant with full back wages and continuity of service etc., as is entitled to under I. D. Act.

And for the act of kindness, your petitioner as in duty bound shall every pray.

Station : Hyderabad
Date : 10-4-1998

Sd/-
(A. SIVA RAMAIAH)
Applicant

VERIFICATION

I, A. Siva Ramaiah S/o Venkaiah, the applicant herein aged about 48 years do solemnly affirm that the statements contained in the above paras are verily believed to be true to my information, knowledge and belief. Statements other than facts are my prayers before this honourable industrial tribunal.

Date : 10-4-1998

Sd/-
(A. SIVA RAMAIAH)
Applicant

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I, HYDERABAD

I.D. No. 63 of 1997

BETWEEN

A. Siva Ramaiah,
C/o G. Ramaiah,
H. No. 1-9-1113/27/1/3,
Vidyanagar,
Hyderabad-500044

... Applicant

AND

1. The General Manager,
Indian Immunologicals,
(A Unit of the NDDB)
Road No. 44, Jubilee Hills,
Hyderabad-500033
2. The Chairman,
The National Dairy,
Development Board,
Anand-388001,
Gujarat State.

... Respondents

(R2 is impleaded as per the orders
in I.A. 149/98 dt. 30-12-98)

MAY IT PLEASE THE HONOURABLE INDUSRIAL TRIBNUAL:

1. I was appointed by the National Dairy Development Board vide their appointment order No. HYD/FMD/PER/1333 dated 28th June, 1982. There is a clause in the said appointment order reading as under :—

"Your services shall be transferred to the proposed organisations for the foot and mouth disease vaccine plant."

2. It is respectfully submitted that the proposed organisation as per the rumour spread at the time of issuing letter No. HYD/PER 2857 dated 30th Sept., 1982 is a term contrasted with the term "existing organisation", it was said that the existing organisation was designed to execute the projects whereas the proposed organisation was

designed to carry on the operations of a running unit. Further difference between these two organisation is that the employees constituting the "existing organisations" are regarded as general category under the National Dairy Development Board whereas the employees transferred to the "Proposed Organisation" are treated as part and parcel of the undertaking FMDVP and shall be regarded as a special category under Indian Dairy Corporation (a Govt. of Indian Enterprises) who are the owners of the undertaking and who entrusted the management of the undertaking to NDDB (A Regd. Society as it was then).

3. Citing the clause in the appointment order as mentioned at para one above, the NDDB again issued an appointment order No: HYD/II/PER/2823 dated 30th September, 1982 on a letter head printed at the top the name Indian Immunologicals.

4. It is submitted that Indian Immunologicals is the style name in which the dairy board decided to perform the administration of the FMDVP undertaking and the transfer to the "Proposed Organisation" is an administrative act classifying the employees as special category under Indian Dairy Corporation who sanctioned the posts to meet with the manpower requirement of the FMDVP undertaking. Hence, the event of issuing appointment order in the name of Indian Immunologicals is the culmination of the two separate events viz., transfer to the "proposed organisation" and the beginning of performing the administration in that style name.

5. After the appointed day i.e., after Act No. 37 of 87 come into being, the Dairy Board stands enacted as a body corporate and the IDC stands dissolved and the undertaking FMDVP stands transferred to and vested in NDDB and the obligations of the Dairy Board to perform the administration of the undertaking becomes a statutory obligation which was hitherto a contractual one. With the transfer and vesting of the undertaking, the Dairy Board became the employer in relation to the employees of the undertaking, thereby removing any doubt regarding the employees-employer relationship between the Dairy Board and the employees who are part and parcel of their own undertaking the foot and mouth disease vaccine plant (viz. Indian Immunologicals).

6. In the light of the employees-employer relations as mentioned at para 5 above, the second respondent (The first respondent herein) on 25-7-1990 served on me letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 3742 dated 24/25th July, 1990 wherein I was asked to attend an enquiry on 28-7-1990 before one Sri S. Gopal who will enquire into the allegations of misconduct against me as charged vide the list of charge sheets cited in that letter.

7. Since none of the charge sheets was served on me as on 25-7-1990, I am not aware of those charge sheets. Hence I did not know what charges are there against me. So in order to know about the charges and to prepare myself to face enquiry I put up an application to the second

respondent (The first respondent herein) on the same day i.e., 25-7-1990 requesting to cause the service of all those charge sheets.

8. In the meantime as ordered by the Management vide the letter cited at Para 6 above, I attended at the place and time of enquiry and waited there till 5.30 P.M. but none was present there to preside the enquiry or to represent the management.

9. The Second respondent (The first respondent herein) on 4-8-1990 supplied me with xerox copies of charge sheets under covering letter No. II/Admn/88/90/4116 dt. 4-8-1990 in response to my letter requesting for charge sheets.

10. I submitted my explanation to the Second respondent (The first respondent herein) on the allegations of misconduct, one by one as under :

- (a) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 1220 dated 11th May 1990 are not true and correct. This is because I did never raise my hand to assault Sri Sudhakar as alleged vide that letter. I did not go to his room at 9.45 A.M. on the said date. Hence there is no scope for such incident at all.
- (b) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 1221 dated 11-5-90 are not true and correct. This is because the said Smt. B. Roja Ramani did not come to me at 4.45 P.M. on 11-5-1990. Hence her serving the written communication and my refusing the same do not arise.
- (c) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 1922 dated 15/30th May, 1990 are not true and correct. This is because the said Smt. B. Roja Ramani did not come to me at 4.45 P.M. and served the said letter. Hence my refusing to receive the same will not arise.
- (d) Charges levelled vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 1925 dated 30th May 1990 are not true and correct. This is because it is absurd to serve two letters at the same time and on the same date when the nature of issue involved is that serving a letter and refusing the same by the employee and another letter is the subject of imputing misconduct for not receiving such letter.

11. After examining my explanation vis-a-vis to the imputations of misconduct against me the second respondent (The first respondent herein) did not arrive at an opinion in view of lack of evidentiary support in each of the above case. Thus a period of more than 3 months have passed thereby law of laches as laid vide rule 14(4)(bc) of the Central Model Standing orders attracted the matter but there was no information to me about the next step the second respondent (The first respondent herein) decided to take in the matter.

12. However in the wake of my W.P. No. 15829/90 challenging the demotion order passed by the Second respondent (The first respondent herein), I was ordered vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 6979, dt. 12th Nov. 1990 to appear on 17-11-90 before Sri S. Gopal who will enquire into the very same charges which suffered the law of laches as mentioned at Para 11 above.

13. At this juncture I respectfully submit that what the second respondent (The first respondent herein) in the guise of enquiry proceedings did in this connection is an act in tort with specific knowledge of the same and with a hope that his illegal exploitation of terms and conditions of employment to my detriment will go unnoticed. The paras below will explain this phenomena.

14. It is an undisputed fact that Indian Immunologicals is a unit of the National Dairy Development Board which owes its existence to Act No. 37 of 1987. The Dairy Board is performing the administration of their own undertaking by taking the assistance of the management committee constituted by it for that purpose by exercising its powers under Section 12(1) of the Act. By virtue of Section 12 (3) of the act the committee stands in a subordinate position relative to the dairy board and bound by the provisions of the Act and the regulations thereunder in performing the administration of the undertaking in view of the deriving its powers from the provisions of the act in the form of delegation of powers to its by the dairy board under Section 14(1) of the act.

15. It is also an undisputed fact that the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals are the applicable rules to my conditions of service by reason of the fact that the Chairman NDDB saved those rules vide Regulation 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (Conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 by the power conferred on the board under Section 18 and which will be in force till the dairy board takes a decision as to whether the dairy board is to extend the NDDB workmen (Conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 to the FMDVP Category employees as they are without changing the caption or whether the dairy board is to extend the said NDDB workmen (Conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 in the style name of Indian Immunologicals (Conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations on the analogy of earlier practice of applying conduct, discipline and appeal rules as conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals. It is submitted that since the interim arrangement provided vide regulations 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (Conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 derive its statutory force from Section 18 of the act, the same binds both the employer and employee alike.

16. In the circumstances the second respondent (The first respondent herein) although is legally bound to proceed in accordance with regulation 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations read

with Section 18 of the act, proceeded in contravention of the same and in defiance of Section 15(b) of the NDDB act which aims at prevention of misfeasance in performing the administration by those officers coming under that subsection.

17. As regards regulations making power, it is submitted that : Section 48(2) of the act enables the Dairy Board to make regulation regarding conditions of service of employees. Section 50 concerns with laying in procedure and Section 48(1) concerns with publication of the regulations in Gazette of India. Combined reading of all these sections reveal the fact that the power make regulations concerning the conditions of service of employees under the provisions of NDDB Act is to be exercised by the Dairy Board itself and the procedure to be followed in mandatory. Hence one cannot deviate the procedure intentionally, wantedly and deliberately.

18. There is no provision in the act which suggest the delegation of regulation making power to the Managing Committee by the Dairy Board. As a matter of fact, a reading down of regulation 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988 reveals that the Dairy Board itself will make the regulations for Indian Immunologicals and there is no intention of delegating the regulation making power to any subordinate authority thereby removing any doubt as to the lack of Regulation making power in the second respondent (the first respondent herein).

19. The second respondent (the first respondent herein) is fully aware of the fact that the NDDB/IDC accepted the notifications issued by the Govt. of India viz., (i) M.H.A. O.M. 25 (55) 53 ests. (A) dated 14th March, 1956 and G.I.C.S. (Dept. of Personnel) O.M. No. 7/12/70 ests. (A) dated 6th January 1971 conforming to which guidelines the IDC/NDDB authorised the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals as disciplinary rules which have got their legal validity by operation of Section 18 of the NDDB in view of saving the same by regulation 49(9) of the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) Regulations 1988 till a final decision is taken by the dairy board in the matter of applying NDDB regulations in the same name or in the name of Indian Immunologicals.

20. The second respondent (the first respondent herein) knows the facts that the regulations making power is not conferred on him by the NDDB act and he further knows the fact that he is duty bound to proceed according to the NDDB workmen (conduct, discipline and appeal) Regulations 1988. He pretty well knows the fact that the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 vide its Section 13-B is exempting those establishments having power to make their own regulations from its applicability and the NDDB establishments are the ones coming under such exemption. Despite this knowledge, it became a habit

for him to keep several sets of disciplinary rules in his pocket and pick one of those rules as per his whims and fancies and experimenting the same on me. In this connection I would mention the fact that in the stoppage of yearly increment with cumulative effect, he applied the conduct, discipline and appeal rules of Indian Immunologicals. In the reversion to the next lower post case, he used a AP Model standing orders and again switched over to central model standing orders in the instant case is dismissal from the service case. In this connection it can be noticed that at no stage he complied with Sec. 9-A of ID Act. It, therefore, is revealing the fact that the second respondent (the first respondent herein) is subjecting me to his arbitrariness.

21. The statement of the Second respondent (the first respondent herein) that the Chairman NDDB made a chain of Regulations so as to import Indian Immunologicals to the contours of Section 6(e) of the Act from Section 5(1), by virtue of which action of the Chairman, Indian Immunologicals became subsidiary company under company's act, 1956, having its own instruments constituting it as subsidiary from which instruments, he is deriving his jurisdiction and as such is not bound by the provisions of the NDDB Act is out of line with truth, that is likely to be revealed when his statement on legal status of Indian Immunologicals is subjected to judicial test of finding the statutory status of an organisation.

22. It is therefore concluded from the foregoing facts that the second respondent (The first respondent herein) although is an authority under the NDDB Act and bound by the provisions of the act and the regulations thereunder, proceeded in contravention of the same by fraudulently misrepresenting the statutory status of the Indian Immunologicals and by illegally exploiting the terms and conditions of employment which were drafted before the appointment day and which in fact yielded to the provisions of the act and the regulations thereunder after the appointed day.

23. Since it is a trite law that the terms and conditions which have an underlying object to defeating the administration of justice according to law by judicial courts are void, this Honourable Industrial Tribunal may be pleased to declare those terms and conditions which the second respondent (the first respondent herein) put forth before this Honourable Tribunal in support his claim that he is not bound by the provisions of the NDDB act, as illegal and void. In this connection it is submitted that the argument of the Second respondent (the first respondent herein) that his establishment is something different from the first respondent establishment was already rejected by the Central Labour Dept., which is evident from the reference itself.

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first respondent herein) as well as those terms and conditions which he put forth in support of his claim that he is not bound by the provisions of the Act become void.

25. I submit that there is one more chargesheet addition to those that were cited at para 10 above, that chargesheet is letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 8280, dt. 17/18th December, 1990. The allegations levelled therein are not true and correct for the following reasons :

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By the material time, I was forced to make rounds to the conciliation officer in the matter of increment case and to the A.P. High Court in the matter of demotion case. At that time my health too was not sound. Routine work and family affairs are there to attend. In addition to the letters cited herein, I have to answer a number of letters and explain circumstances, departmental superiors were instructed to subject me to humiliation, insulte and harassments. All of my colleagues were threatened with dire consequences if they help me. In the circumstances the Honourable Industrial Tribunal may kindly to make a note of the mental pain that was afflicting me at that time.

GROUND

- (i) The second respondent (The first respondent herein) being an authority under the NDDB act and driving his powers from the provisions of the act in the form of delegation to the management committee by the dairy board, is bound by the provisions of the act and the regulations thereof, but proceeded in

contravention of the NDDB workmen (Conduct, discipline and appeal) regulations 1988.

- (ii) Grounds of exception to the rule raised by the second respondent (The first respondent herein) are untenable because his contention on separate legal status of Indian Immunologicals will fail when subjected to judicial test of finding the statutory status of organisation. Hence, his contention that he is deriving his jurisdiction from a source other than NDDB Act is not sustainable.
- (iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing) Orders Act 1946 by its section 13-B exempts those establishments, which are empowered by the respective statute to make their own regulations by publishing in Gazette of India. The NDDB made regulations in accordance with the procedure laid in the enabling statute and published in Gazette of India. In the circumstances, the question of applicability of model standing orders, will not arise, that too without complying with Section 9-A of ID Act.
- (iv) I am entitled for protection under Article 21 of the constitution of India by reason of the fact that the second respondent (The first respondent herein) did not proceed in accordance with procedure established by Law. The procedure followed by him is arbitrary, unjust, unfair and oppressive.
- (v) The appointment of Sri S. Gopal enquiry officer is illegal as he is not a public servant within the meaning of rule 25(2) of the conduct, discipline and appeal rules. There is the proof of real likelihood of bias. Hence the proceedings held by him are liable to be quashed on these grounds.
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- (vii) (a) The copies of Enquiry proceedings and reports were not made available to me.
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- (d) Imputation of misconduct as mentioned vide letter No. II : Adm : 88 : 90 : 8280, dated 18/ 19th December, 1990 are not true and correct, for the reasons given at para 23 above.

Your humble applicant "craves leave to add, to delete, to alter, or amend the above facts or to file supplementary statement at any stage of the proceedings in the interest of justice and fair disposal of the application.

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And for the act of kindness, your petitioner as in duty bound shall every pray.

Station : Hyderabad
Date : 10-4-1998

Sd/-
(A. SIVA RAMAIAH)
Applicant

VERIFICATION

I, A. Siva Ramaiah, S/o. Venkaiah, the applicant herein aged about 48 years, do solemnly affirm that the statement contained in the above paras are verily believed to be true

to my information, knowledge and belief. Statements other than facts are my prayers before this Honourable Industrial Tribunal.

Date : 10-4-1998

Sd/-
(A. SIVA RAMAIAH)
Applicant

BEFORE THE HON'BLE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I, HYDERABAD

LD. No. 63 of 1997

BETWEEN:

Shri A. Srivaramaiah,
C/o. G. Ramaiah,
H. No. 1-9-1113/27/1/3,
Vidyanagar,
Hyderabad-500044. Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,
Indian Immunologicals,
(A Unit of the National
Dairy Development Board)
Road No. 44, Jubilee Hills,
Hyderabad-33. Respondent

COUNTER REJOINDER FILED ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT

1. The present petition is not maintainable either in law or on the facts of the case and the same is liable to be dismissed in limini.

2. All the allegations made in claim statement are neither true nor correct and the same are hereby denied except those that are specifically admitted herein.

3. It is submitted that M/s. Indian Immunologicals is a unit of the National Dairy Development Board. The National Dairy Development Board is constituted as a body corporate by an enactment of Parliament by an act 37 of 1987 i.e., The National Dairy Development Board Act of 1987.

4. The respondent unit was started in the year 1982.

5. It is submitted that the National Dairy Development Board has got its own service regulations known as the National Dairy Development Board workmen (appointment, pay and allowances) regulations-1988 and National Dairy Development Board Workmen's Conduct Discipline and Appeal Regulations 1988. As per Regulations-3(1) (u) a subsidiary unit means a subsidiary or unit owned by National Dairy Development Board whether managed by it or not and includes amongst the others, the Indian Immunologicals. As per the Regulation-2(2) subsidiary unit shall continue to have their respective

separate identity and said regulations of National Dairy Development Board shall not be applicable to any employee of any subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board is a participant.

6. Infact though the Indian Immunologicals is a subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board, it has its own independent identity. As per Section 6(e) and (f) of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987 every subsidiary of the then National Dairy Development Board society and the dissolved company shall become the subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Board. Every organisation which was being managed immediately before the appointed by the society or as case may be the dissolved company shall be managed by the National Dairy Development Board for such period to such extent and in such manner as the circumstances may require. The Indian Immunologicals was a unit of Indian Dairy Corporation i.e. dissolved company and in view of the said provision of Act, it became subsidiary of National Dairy Development Board and being managed by National Dairy Development Board.

7. It is submitted that the National Dairy Development Board has got its own service regulations known as the National Dairy Development Board workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) Regulations, 1988 and National Dairy Development Board Workmen's Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Regulations, 1988. As per Regulations-3(1)(u) a subsidiary unit means a subsidiary or unit owned by National Dairy Development Board whether managed by it or not and includes amongst the others, the Indian Immunologicals. As per the Regulation-2(2) subsidiary unit shall continue to have their respective separate identity and said regulations of National Dairy Development Board shall not be applicable to any employee of any subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board.

8. It is submitted that the petitioner was appointed as Junior Assistant vide letter no. HYD/FMD/PER 1333 dated 28-6-82 by the National Dairy Development Board for proposed organisation for Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine plant being set up at Hyderabad. It was made clear in the said appointment order that the Petitioner's service shall be transferred to the proposed organisation for the FMD vaccine plant and the petitioner will be transferred. The Petitioner's services were accordingly transferred and was appointed in the Indian Immunologicals i.e., FMD vaccine plant, vide letter reference No. HYD : PER : 2857 dated 30-9-1982 and appointment letter reference no. HYD/II/PER/2823 dated 30-9-82. The Petitioner accepted the terms and conditions mentioned therein and reported the duty in Indian Immunologicals.

9. It is submitted that as already mentioned above though the Indian Immunologicals is a subsidiary unit of the National Dairy Development Board, it is an independent

unit having its own identity and functions independently by a management committee constituted to administer the affairs of the Indian Immunologicals.

10. It is submitted that the Indian Immunologicals is established under a massive Dairy Development Programme popularly known as Operation Flood II for eradication of dreaded disease called Foot and Mouth Disease, mostly prevalent in cloven footed animals. The Indian Immunologicals for the above purpose established a factory at Gachibowli Village, Rangareddy District for the manufacturing of the FMD vaccine.

11. It is submitted that certain grave and serious misconducts were alleged against the petitioner as such the petitioner was issued with charge sheets Ref : No : II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1220, 11-05-90, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1221 dated 11-05-90, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1922 dated 15/30-05-90, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1925 dated 30-05-90, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : dated 17/18-12-90. The said charge sheets reads as under :

II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1220

11th May, 1990

Shri A Sivaramaiah

Jr. Asstt. Gr. I

Purchase Dept.

You are charged as under :

On 07-05-90 at about 8.45 A.M. you have approached Shri R. Sudhakar, Asst. Manager (Per. & Admn.) and asked him as to why he has marked you absent in the attendance register. He advised you to go to your Departmental Head and find out the reason. You have again in a loud manner asked him why he has marked absent when you have applied for leave. He again told you to go to your Departmental Head and find out the reason. In spite of the above, you have in a loud manner once again told him that he has no right to mark absent when you have made an application and demanded for an explanation from him. Shri R. Sudhakar once again told you to go first to your Departmental Head and find out the reason and in case you are not satisfied then you can come and meet him. You have left the place shouting and thus acted in a wilful in subordinate and disorderly manner.

On the same day at about 9.15 A.M. you went to Shri R. Sudhakar's room and started shouting in a loud manner as to why your leave for half-day was marked as Casual Leave and half-a-day as absent. Shri R. Sudhakar, informed that half-day Casual Leave was marked against to your leave application and half-a-day was marked absent since you were not present in the office. On hearing the above from Shri R. Sudhakar, you grew wild and started shouting at him in a loud voice and in a violent manner stating that "you are trying to murder me" and in an angry mood you tried to assault Shri R. Sudhakar by raising your hand and thus acted in a wilful insubordinate and disobedient manner and abused and threatened your

superior officer and acted in a manner subversive of discipline of the establishment.

Subsequently, you approached your Departmental Head Shri S.V. Guru and shouted at him loudly "Nannu Sudhakar Cheta Kottisthavura ?" and thus acted in a disorderly manner and abused your superior officer in the presence of employees during the working hours.

The above acts and circumstances, if proved, constitute misconducts under Model Standing Orders Schedule No. 1 of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 as per clause 14(a) and 14(h) namely:

- (a) Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether or not in combination with another, of any lawful or reasonable order or a superior;
- (b) riotous or disorderly behaviour during working hours at the establishment or any act subversive of discipline.

And also MISCONDUCTS under Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules as per clause 5(5), (6), (12) and (20) namely :

- (5) Acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of Indian Immunologicals.
- (6) Wilful insubordination or disobedience whether or not in combination with others, of any lawful and reasonable order of his superior.
- (12) Drunkenness or riotous or disorderly or indecent behaviour in the premises of Indian Immunologicals or outside such premises where such behaviour is related to or connected with the employment.
- (20) Commission of any act subversive of discipline or good behaviour.

The above actions and circumstances shall also be a misconduct within the general meaning of the term MISCONDUCT.

You are hereby directed to show cause in writing on or before 14th May, 1990 as to why a suitable disciplinary action should not be taken against you for the aforesaid misconducts.

Please note if you fail to show cause as directed above within the stipulated time, it shall be construed that you have no explanation to offer and further action will be taken accordingly.

General Manager

nv : aid

II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1221

11th May, 1990

Shri A Sivaramaiah
Jr. Asstt. Gr. I
Purchase Dept.

1074 G/106-29

You are charged as under :

On 10th May, 1990 at about 4.45 pm an official communication bearing Reference No. II : PUR : 90 1157 dated 10-5-1990 was served on you personally by Smt. B. Roja Ramani, Junior Assistant (Despatch). You have refused to receive the written communication and also informed her that you will not accept nor sign the letter.

The above acts and omission on your part will constitute misconduct under Model Standing Orders Schedule No. 1 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 as per clause 14(h) namely,

- (h) an act subversive of discipline.

And also misconduct under Conduct, discipline and Appeal Rules as per clause 5(20) namely,

- (20) Commission of any act subversive of discipline or of good behaviour.

The above actions and circumstances shall also be a misconduct within the general meaning of the term MISCONDUCT.

You are hereby directed to show cause in writing or before 14th May, 1990 as to why a suitable disciplinary action should not be taken against you for the aforesaid misconducts.

Please note if you fail to show cause as directed above within the stipulated time, it shall be construed that you have no explanation to offer and further action will be taken accordingly.

General Manager

nv : aid

II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1222

15th May, 1990

Shri A Sivaramaiah
Jr. Asstt. Gr. I
Purchase Department

You are charged as under :

On 11th May, 1990 at about 4.45 pm an official communication bearing letter nos. II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1220 and II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1221 dated 11th May, 1990 was served on you personally by Smt. B. Roja Ramani, Junior Assistant (Despatch). You have refused to receive the written communication and informed her that "I will not take the letters, if they want they can suspend me, but I will not take the letters". Since you have refused to take delivery of the letters from Smt. B. Roja Ramani, Junior Assistant (Despatch), on the same day at about 5 pm. Smt. A. Indira Dayakar, Personal Assistant to General Manager called you and personally served the letter Ref. Nos. II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1220 and II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1221 dated 11th May, 1990. You have refused to receive the letters from her in spite of her repeated requests that the letters are meant for you

कृपया नोट करें। धन्यवाद।
देवेन विल्यम्स।

Shri R. Sudhakar once again instructed you and advised you to go to your place of work and once again you have refused to comply with the instructions and continued to shout “*पाठी*”
आज्ञा तो नहीं है तो आज्ञा
कृपया अब चल जाओ।

That due to your disorderly and indecent behaviour and since you were in no mood to listen to anything and obey the lawful instructions and advises of Shri R. Sudhakar and in order to avert any happening of untoward incident in the office, though it was unwarranted on his part, Shri R. Sudhakar informed you that he shall come along with you to the police station and left his room and followed you and left the office from the back side door. Immediately, after leaving the office premises through back door, you have suddenly attacked Shri R. Sudhakar, Asstt. Manager (P&A) who was following you. However, Shri R. Sudhakar, Asstt. Manager (P&A) covered himself off and in the meantime Shri YLN Sastry, Asstt. Officer (A/cs) also who was near by immediately pulled back Shri R. Sudhakar.

Thereafter, Shri R. Sudhakar was going back to office and even at that time you had shouted saying “

ठोड़े बड़े दंगा।

”and acted in a disorderly manner.

That you have left your place of work without permission from your superior and went out of the office premises in a gross careless and negligent manner subversive of discipline on 15-12-1990 at 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

The above acts and circumstances if proved would constitute the MISCONDUCTS under Model Standing Orders Schedule No. I of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 as per clause 14(a), (h), (g) and (i) namely :

1. Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether or not in combination with others to any lawful or reasonable order of a superior.
2. Disorderly behaviour during working hours at the establishment or any act subversive of discipline.
3. Breach of any law applicable to the establishment.
4. Habitual negligence or neglect of work.
5. Refusal to receive official communication.

And also MISCONDUCTS under Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules as per clause 5(6), (90), (12), (18) and (20) namely :

1. Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether or not in combination with others to any lawful or reasonable order of a superior.

2. Neglect of work or negligence in the performance of duty.
3. Disorderly or indecent behaviour in the premises of Indian Immunologicals or outside such premises where such behaviour is related to or connected with the employment.
4. Absence from the employees appointed place of work without permission or sufficient cause.
5. Commission of any act subversive of discipline or of good behaviour.
6. Refusal to receive official communication.

The above actions and circumstances shall also be a misconduct within the general meaning of the term MISCONDUCT.

You are hereby directed to show cause in writing on or before 20-12-1990 as to why a suitable disciplinary action should not be taken against you for the aforesaid misconducts.

Please note if you fail to show cause as directed above within the stipulated time, it shall be construed that you have no explanation to offer and further action will be taken accordingly.

General Manager

nv : pld

12. The management in order to give a fair and reasonable opportunity to the petitioner to defend himself, ordered enquiries into the misconducts alleged against the petitioner. Shri S. Gopal an outsider and a Retd. Police Officer was appointed to act as an Enquiry Officer.

13. The Enquiry Officer had conducted a fair and proper enquiry giving due and reasonable opportunity to the petitioner. The Petitioner participated in the enquiry on some hearings and availed the opportunity given to him and subsequently for the reasons best known to him he failed to attend the enquiries. In spite of repeated notices, the petitioner refused to participate in the enquiry. In the said circumstances, the enquiry officer had no alternative but to proceed with the enquiry ex parte. The enquiry officer thereafter submitted enquiry report and found the Petitioner guilty of the misconducts vide charge sheets Ref. No. II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1220 dated 11th May, 1990, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1221 dated 11th May, 1990, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1922 dated 15/30th May, 1990, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1925 dated 30th May, 1990, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 8280 dated 17/18th December, 1990.

14. It is submitted thereafter the Management issued a show cause notice Ref. No. II : ADM : 88/91/10882 dated 2-3-1991 proposing to accept the findings of the enquiry officer in full and with a direction to the petitioners to show

cause as to why the said findings of the enquiry officer should not be accepted in full duly providing him all the requisite documents of enquiry proceedings, report etc.

15. The Petitioner failed to submit any explanation. Therefore, the management has accepted the findings of the enquiry officer in full as the petitioner failed to make out any ground and failed to give any reply to show cause notice dated 2-3-1991. Therefore, the management found the petitioner guilty of the misconducts vide charge sheet Ref. Nos. II : ADM 88 : 90 : 1220 dated 11th May, 1990, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1221 dated 11th May, 1990, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1922 dated 15/30th May, 1990, II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1925 dated 30th May, 1990, and II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 8280 dated 17/18th December, 1990.

16. The management after taking all the relevant circumstances into account proposed to impose the punishment of dismissal from service without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice for each of the proved misconducts. Accordingly, the management has issued a show cause notice Ref. No. II : ADM : 88 : 91 : 488 dated 15/16-4-91 to the petitioner proposing the punishment of dismissal from service without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice for each of the proved misconducts against the petitioner with a direction to show cause in writing as to why the said proposed punishment of dismissal from service should not be imposed on the petitioner. The petitioner submitted an explanation dt. 18-04-91 raising various false and untenable contentions. However, the management has issued another letter dated 26/27-4-91 advising the petitioner to submit his explanation as to why the proposed punishment should not be imposed. The petitioner once again in his explanation letter dated 02-05-91 raised baseless, irrelevant and false contentions which have no relevance and the petitioner failed to make out any ground for not accepting the findings of the Enquiry officer and not to impose the proposed punishment of dismissal from the service. The explanation submitted by the petitioner was found to be not satisfactory. The grounds and contentions raised by the petitioner were found to be not acceptable and the management after careful consideration of the material on record and after considering the gravity and seriousness of each of the proved misconducts and after taking all other relevant circumstances into account found that it was a fit case to impose the said proposed punishment of dismissal from service without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice against the petitioner. The management accordingly passed an order vide Ref. No. II : 88 : ADM : 91 : 1782 dated 31-5-91 dismissing the petitioner from the services of Indian Immunologicals with effect from 31st May, 1991.

17. It is therefore submitted that the said order of punishment dismissing the petitioner vide order Ref. No. II : ADM : 88 : 91 : 1782 dated 31-5-91 is legal, valid, bonafide and justified and same warrants no interference from this Hon'ble Court.

18. It is therefore submitted that the said punishment of dismissal from the service imposed against the petitioner dated 31-05-91 is legal, valid, bonafide and justified.

19. Without prejudice to the above and without conceding even on the merits of the case it is submitted on the averments made in the claim petition as under :

(a) It is not true and nor correct to say that the Indian Immunologicals is not a separate entity as per the National Dairy Development Board Act and reference made to Section 12(3) of the said Act is totally incorrect and the said allegations are hereby denied. Equally it is not true and not correct to say that the servants of the Indian Immunologicals also becomes servants of the National Dairy Development Board and the said allegations are hereby denied. In fact though the Indian Immunologicals is a subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board, it has its own independent identity. As per Section 6(e) and (f) of the National Dairy Development Board Act 1987 every subsidiary of the then National Dairy Development Board society and the dissolved company shall become the subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Board. Every organisation which was being managed immediately before the appointed date by the society or as the case may be the dissolved company shall be managed by the National Dairy Development Board for such period to such extent and in such manner as the circumstances may require. The Indian Immunologicals was a unit of Indian Dairy Corporation i.e. dissolved company and in view of the said provision of the Act, it became subsidiary of National Dairy Development Board and being managed by National Dairy Development Board.

It is submitted that the National Dairy Development Board has got its own service regulations known as the National Dairy Development Board Workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) regulations, 1988 and National Dairy Development Board Workmen's Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Regulations 1988. As per Regulations—3(1) (u) a subsidiary unit means a subsidiary or unit owned by National Dairy Development Board whether managed by it or not and includes amongst the others, the Indian Immunologicals. As per the Regulation—2 (2) subsidiary unit shall continue to have their respective separate identity and said regulations of National Dairy Development Board shall not be applicable to any employee of any subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board.

Therefore the contentions raised by the petitioner in para nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 are irrelevant and the allegations that he is not governed by the rules and regulations of Indian Immunologicals is baseless and the same are hereby denied.

In this connection it is submitted that the petitioner filed two writ petitions vide writ no. 15829/90 and 7425/91 before the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India. In the said writ petitions, the petitioner has raised the same contentions that petitioner is not governed by the IIL rules and regulations etc. The contentions of the petitioner were categorically rejected by the High Court of judicature of AP in W.P. No. 15829/1990, 7425/1991 while upholding the contention of the respondent, the Hon'ble High Court was pleased to pass an order rejecting the contentions of the petitioner. Further, the Hon'ble High Court has directed the petitioner to pursue the alternative remedy under Industrial Dispute Act as the respondent is a factory coming within the scope of the Factories Act and the petitioner is the workmen and accordingly the said writ petitions are disposed of.

- (b) The allegation that the management has not served charge sheets on petitioner as on 25-7-90 is totally false and incorrect and the said allegation is hereby denied. In fact, when the charge sheets were served on him personally, by the despatch Assistant, the petitioner has refused to receive the charge sheets. Therefore the same have been sent to his residential address by registered post acknowledge due. Further, upon the request of petitioner to supply the charge sheets, the management has once again supplied the photostat copies of the same personally under acknowledgement dated 4-8-90.
- (c) The allegation that the employee by name Smt. B. Rojaramani did not go to Shri Sivaramaiah to serve the official communication on 11-5-90 is not true and is hereby denied.
- (d) The allegation that on 12-12-90 a letter was served on petitioner by Shri K.M.M. Reddy and calmly returned to his seat is not correct and false. In fact, the petitioner was issued with a official communication on 12-12-90 by Shri K.M.M. Reddy. The petitioner after reading the contents of the letter grew wild and used a unparliamentary language against the enquiry officer. The same was established in the domestic

enquiry. Therefore, the said allegation is totally contrary to the material available on record.

- (e) The allegation that the petitioner did not utter loudly before Shri Sudhakar, Asstt. Manager (P & A) is not true and the said allegation is hereby denied. The said allegation is totally contrary to the material on record.
- (f) The allegation that the General Manager did not test the intention of Shri Sudhakar nor he asked Shri Sudhakar a report is totally baseless and is hereby denied.
- (g) The allegation that Shri Y L N Sastry was a planted witness is also false and baseless and the said allegation is hereby denied. Shri Y L N Sastry happened to be present at the time of incident and Shri Sastry pulled back Shri R. Sudhakar to save him from the attack by the petitioner. In fact, the same was proved in enquiry beyond doubt. Therefore, the allegations made in this regard are hereby denied.
- (h) The allegation that the petitioner was sick for 3 months before the material time and he was in a extreme difficult to move his hands and were painful etc. not true and the same are after thoughts. In case the petitioner was sick he was required to submit a medical certificate in proof of his sickness but the petitioner has not submitted any such sickness certificate and also he did not raise the same in any of his explanations or before the enquiry officer. The said allegations are baseless and after thought and are hereby denied.
- (i) The allegation that attack on Shri R. Sudhakar is merely cooked up story is false and incorrect and the said allegation is hereby denied. The petitioner has in fact attacked Shri R. Sudhakar and the same was proved in enquiry. The petitioner has not denied the same before the Enquiry Officer. The allegation of the petitioner against Shri R. Sudhakar are totally false and are hereby denied. The allegation of the petitioner that the details as sought by the petitioner for paras 10 and 14 of his letter dated 2-5-95 were not given is not true and is hereby denied. In fact in reply to the said letter of the petitioner a detailed reply though unwarranted was given to the petitioner under acknowledgement vide their letter dated 31-5-91 wherein all the clarifications were given to the petitioner. Therefore, the said allegations made in para 25 (v & vi) are hereby denied.
- (j) The allegations of the petitioner that the appointment of Shri S. Gopal as enquiry officer

is illegal etc. are not true and the same are hereby denied. Shri S Gopal was duly appointed as enquiry officer by the competent authority as per the provisions of the model standing orders and hence the appointment of Shri S Gopal as enquiry officer is bona fide, legal and valid. In fact, Shri S Gopal was a retired police officer and not a labour contractor as alleged. Hence, the allegations in para 26(i) are hereby denied.

- (k) The allegation that the enquiry officer was appointed by Shri Sudhakar and not by disciplinary authority and there is a understanding between Shri S. Gopal, enquiry officer and Shri Sudhakar is totally false and baseless. Therefore the allegation in para 26(ii) is hereby denied. In any case the petitioner is put to strict proof of the same.
- (l) The allegation of the petitioner that the enquiry officer has fabricated a false letter and he is a person of biased mind is not true and baseless. The petitioner was not clear about the allegation in any case the allegation made in para 26(iii) are hereby denied.
- (m) The allegation that the management subjected the petitioner to the extreme degree of prosecution and harassment is totally incorrect and the said allegation is hereby denied. The allegation of the petitioner that the management before systematically dismissing the petitioner, he was reverted to a lower grade as Jr. Asstt. from the post of Sr. Asstt. Gr. I and the management has subjected him to extreme degree prosecution and harassment and all of his colleagues were threatened with the dire consequences if they help him and departmental supervisor is instructed to humiliate, harass and insult the petitioner are totally false and baseless. Therefore, the said allegations made in para 27 are hereby denied.
- (n) The allegation of the petitioner in para nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the grounds of the petitioner that the respondent is governed by the NDDB workmen CDA rules and is not governed by the model standing orders is totally false and without any basis and the same is hereby denied. As stated above the petitioner is governed by the IIL rules and regulations and accordingly the disciplinary proceedings were held under said rules and regulations of the respondent company. Moreover, giving any notice under section 9A of I.D. Act does not arise. Therefore all the said allegations are hereby denied.
- (o) It is not true nor correct to say that as on 31-12-92 the management has withdrawn all the

charge sheets, pending enquiries and other disciplinary action in respect of all other employees, but only in respect of the petitioner the disciplinary action was taken. The said allegations are totally false, incorrect and baseless and the same are hereby denied. In any case, the reference made to Articles 14 and 21 of Constitution of India are not applicable to the case of the petitioner.

- (p) The allegation that enquiry proceedings and report are not made available to the petitioner is totally incorrect and baseless. In fact, all the said documents were duly furnished to petitioner vide letter dated 2-3-91. Similarly the allegation that the petitioner was dismissed from service without giving any opportunity and the show cause notice was only an empty formality is totally incorrect and baseless and the said allegations are hereby denied.

Equally the allegations made in para VIII(a) of grounds are repetitive in nature and in any case all the said allegations are hereby denied.

- (q) The allegation of the petitioner in para no. 8 (b), (c) that misconducts alleged vide reference no. II : ADM : 88 : 90 : 1220 dated 11-5-90 are vague and indiscriminate etc. and there is no evidence to show that the petitioner raised his hand to assault Shri R. Sudhakar and the respondent did not continue the enquiry proceedings due to lack of evidence etc. are totally false and the same is hereby denied. In fact, the petitioner has raised his hand to assault Shri R. Sudhakar which was proved in the domestic enquiry beyond reasonable doubt. The allegation of the petitioner that the respondent is revived the proceedings in the face of writ petition filed by the petitioner before Hon'ble High Court is a measure of retaliation is totally false and without any basis and the same is hereby denied. In fact out of total no. of 5 charge sheets, 4 charge sheets were issued much before the petitioner filing the writ petition before Hon'ble High Court. Therefore the said allegations made by the petitioner that the respondent has initiated action of harassment on account of the filing writ petition is totally false and baseless and the allegations made in para VIII (b), (c) and (d) of the grounds mentioned in the claim statement are hereby denied.

20. It is submitted that the Industrial Tribunal-II may be pleased to decide the issued of validity of domestic enquiry including findings of the enquiry officer conducted by the respondent management into the charges levelled

against the petitioner vide charge sheets dated 11-5-90, 15-5-90, 30-5-90 and 17/18-12-90 as a preliminary issues before calling upon the parties to lead evidence and to make submissions on the merits of the case. In the event if this Hon'ble Tribunal comes to a conclusion that the domestic enquiries conducted by the respondent management including the findings of the enquiry officer is not proper for any reason whatsoever, an opportunity by given to the respondent to lead evidence and to prove or to substantiate the charges made against the petitioner and the respondent reserves the right to lead evidence and prove the charges. It is further submitted that the issue of maintainability and jurisdiction be decided as a preliminary issue before the parties are required to proceed on the merits of the case.

21. The respondent reserves the right to raise further grounds or please at the time of hearing. The alternative and/or inconsistent please if any are taken without prejudice to each other.

22. It is further submitted that the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble Court after a lapse of about 8 years from the date of dismissal and no satisfactory explanation was given by the petitioner about the delay. Therefore, the present claim is liable to be rejected on the sole grounds of delay on the part of the petitioner.

23. It is further submitted that there was a recognised trade union in the respondent company and the said union has not espoused the case of the petitioner as they were aware that the case of the petitioner does not have any merit. In any case the present industrial dispute which is raised by the individual workman is not maintainable and the same is liable to be dismissed.

For the reasons stated above and for the reasons that may be argued at the time of hearing it is prayed that the Hon'ble Industrial Tribunal may be pleased to declare and award that the punishment imposed by the management is legal, valid and justified and/or to hold that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief and to dismiss the claim statement with costs to the respondent.

Respondent

Date : 3-9-98

Verification

I, V.A. Srinivasan, Respondent do hereby state that the contents in the above paras are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Verified on this the 3rd September, 1998 at Hyderabad.

Respondent

COUNSEL FOR RESPONDENT

BEFORE THE HON'BLE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I, HYDERABAD

I.D. No. 63 of 1997

BETWEEN:

Shri A. Sivaramaiah,
C/o G. Ramaiah,
H. No. 1-9-1113/27/1/3,
Vidyanagar,
Hyderabad-500044. Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,
Indian Immunologicals,
(A Unit of the National Dairy Development Board)
Road No. 44, Jubilee Hills,
Hyderabad-500033.

The Chairman,
The National Dairy,
Development Board,
Anand-388001,
Gujarat State. Respondents
(R2 is impleaded as per the orders
in I.A. 149/98 dt. 30-12-98)

COUNTER/REJOINDER FILED ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT 2

That the Respondent No. 2 hereinabove, begs to submit as under :—

1. That at the outset the respondent herein begs to submit that the present petition is not maintainable either in law or on the facts of the case and the same is liable to be dismissed in limini.

2. All the allegations made in claim statement are neither true nor correct and the same are hereby denied except those that are specifically admitted herein.

3. It is respectfully submitted that M/s. Indian Immunologicals is a unit of the National Dairy Development Board, it has its own legal identity. It can sue and be sued on its own name and seal. The National Dairy Development Board is constituted by an Act of Parliament i.e. Act 37 of 1987 i.e. the National Dairy Development Board Act of 1987.

4. It is respectfully submitted that the National Dairy Development Board has got its own service regulations known as the National Dairy Development Board Workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) Regulations—1988 and National Dairy Development Board Workmen's Conduct Discipline and Appeal Regulations 1988. As per Regulations—3 (1) (u) a subsidiary unit means a subsidiary or unit owned by National Dairy Development Board whether managed by it or not and includes amongst the others, the Indian Immunologicals. As per the Regulation—

2(2) subsidiary unit shall continue to have their respective separate identity and said regulations of National Dairy Development Board shall not be applicable to any employee of any subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board is a participant.

5. Further, it respectfully submitted that though the Indian Immunologicals is a subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board, it has its own independent identity. As per Section 6(e) and (f) of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987 every subsidiary of the then National Dairy Development Board, society and the dissolved company shall become the subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Board. Every organisation which has been managed immediately before appointed by the society or as case may be the dissolved company shall be managed by the National Dairy Development Board for such period to such extent and in such manner as the circumstances may require. The Indian Immunologicals was a unit of Indian Dairy Corporation i.e. dissolved company and in view of the said provision of the NDDB Act, 1987, it became subsidiary of National Dairy Development Board and being managed by Respondent herein.

6. It is submitted that the National Dairy Development Board has got its own service regulation known as the National Dairy Development Board workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowance) Regulations—1988 and National Dairy Development Board Workmen's Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Regulations, 1988. As per Regulation—3 (1)(u) a subsidiary unit means a subsidiary unit owned by National Dairy Development Board whether managed by it or not and includes amongst the others, the Indian Immunologicals. The Regulation No. 2(2) of the NDDB Workmen's (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1988 denotes viz. :

- (2) "for the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that every—
 - (a) Managed Unit, or
 - (b) Subsidiary Unit, or
 - (c) Pilot Project,

shall continue to have their respective identity, and that these regulations shall not apply—

- (i) to any person employed in any of them unless otherwise decided by the Board in relation to each of the Units or Projects, or
- (ii) to any person employed in any Subsidiary Company, of which NDDB is a participant.

7. It is submitted that the Petitioner was appointed as Junior Assistant vide letter No. HYD/FMD/PER 1333 dated 28-6-82 by the National Dairy Development Board for proposed organisation for Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine plant being set up at Hyderabad. It was made clear

in the said appointment order that the petitioner's service shall be transferred to the proposed organisation for the FMD vaccine plant and the petitioner will be transferred. The petitioner's service were accordingly transferred and was appointed in the Indian Immunologicals i.e. FMD vaccine plant, vide letter reference no. HYD : PER : 2857 dated 30-9-1982 and appointment letter reference no. HYD/II/PER/2823 dated 30-9-82. The Petitioner accepted the terms and conditions mentioned therein and reported to the duty in Indian Immunologicals. Accordingly, he was governed by the Rules and Regulations of the IIL.

8. It is submitted that as already mentioned above though the Indian Immunologicals is a subsidiary unit of the National Dairy Development Board, it is an independent unit having its own identity and functions independently by a management committee constituted to administer the affairs of the Indian Immunologicals.

9. Without prejudice to the above and without conceding even on the merits of the case it is submitted on the averments made in the claim petition as under :

- (a) It is not true and nor correct to say that the Indian Immunologicals is not a separate entity as per the National Dairy Development Board Act and reference made to Section 12(3) of the said Act is totally incorrect and the said allegations are hereby denied. Equally it is not true and not correct to say that the servants of the National Dairy Development Board and the said allegations are hereby denied. In fact though the Indian Immunologicals is a subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board, it has its own independent legal identity. As per Section 6(e) and (f) of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987 every subsidiary of the then National Dairy Development Board Society and the dissolved company shall become the subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Board. Every organisation which was being managed immediately before appointed by the society or as case may be the dissolved company shall be managed by the National Dairy Development Board for such period to such extent and in such manner as the circumstances may require. The Indian Immunologicals was a unit of Indian Dairy Corporation i.e., dissolved company and in view of the said provision of Act, it became subsidiary of National Dairy Development Board and being managed by National Dairy Development Board.
- (b) It is submitted that the National Dairy Development Board has got its own service regulations known as the National Dairy Development Board Workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) Regulations, 1988 and

National Dairy Development Board Workmen's Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Regulations, 1988. As per Regulations 3(1) (u) a subsidiary unit means a subsidiary or unit owned by National Dairy Development Board whether managed by it or not and includes amongst the others, the Indian Immunologicals. As per the Regulations—2(2) as stated above in para 6, subsidiary unit shall continue to have their respective separate identity and said regulations of National Dairy Development Board shall not be applicable to any employee of any subsidiary unit of National Dairy Development Board.

(c) In this connection it is respectfully submitted that the petitioner filed two writ petitions vide writ No. 15829/90 & 7425/91 before the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India. In the said writ petitions, the petitioner has raised the same contentions that petitioner is not governed by the IIL rules and regulations etc. The contentions of the petitioner were categorically rejected by the High Court of Judicature of AP in W. P. No. 15829/1990, 7425/1991 while upholding the contention of the 1st respondent, the Hon'ble High Court was pleased to pass an order rejecting the contentions of the petitioner. Further, the Hon'ble High Court has directed the petitioner to pursue the alternative remedy under Industrial Disputes Act as the 1st respondent is a factory coming within the scope of the Factories Act and the petitioner is the workmen and accordingly the said writ petitions are disposed of.

10. Therefore, the contentions raised by the petitioner in para nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 are denied being untruth, and irrelevant. That the answering respondent is no where connected with the appointment, disciplinary actions and termination of the services of the petitioner. In any case all the said allegations are hereby denied.

11. That the respondent herein reserves the right to raise further grounds or pleas at the time of hearing. The alternative and/or inconsistent pleas if any are taken without prejudice to each other.

12. It is further submitted that the petitioner has approached the Hon'ble High Court after a lapse of about 8 years from the date of dismissal and no satisfactory explanation was given by the petitioner about the delay. Therefore, the present claim is liable to be rejected on the sole ground of delay and on act of after thought on the part of the petitioner.

13. It is further submitted that there was a recognised trade union in the respondent company and the said union
1074G/106-3D

has not espoused the case of the petitioner as they were aware that the case of the petitioner does not have any merit. In any case the present industrial dispute which is raised by the individual workmen is not maintainable and tenable in law, and the same is liable to be dismissed summarily.

14. Further, it is respectfully submitted that the respondent herein is not a necessary party to the petition. That the answering respondent is in no way related to the terms and conditions of services of the petitioner. Therefore, the claim of the respondent No. 2 is not tenable in law and is liable to be rejected outrightly.

For the reasons stated above and for the reasons that may be urged at the time of hearing it is prayed that the Hon'ble Industrial Tribunal may be pleased to hold that this respondent is not a necessary party to the present dispute and consequently to declare and award that the petitioner is not entitled for any reliefs as prayed for in the petition against the answering respondent and therefore it is prayed that the petition may be dismissed with costs.

Date : 17-2-99

Respond

Verification

I, M. N. Buch, Manager, Corporate Legal Services, National Dairy Development Board do hereby solemnly affirm and state that the contents stated in the above paras are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Verified on this the 17th day of February, 1999 at Anand.

Date : 17-2-99

Counsel for Respondent

Respondent

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1584.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-3-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/17/91-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1584.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the

Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom, Warangal and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-03-2006.

[No. L-40012/17/91IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

M. Radha Kumari, Chairman, Industrial Tribunal-I, Hyd.

Dated : 18th day of March, 2006

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 53 Of 1991

BETWEEN:

Sri M. A. Mazeed,
H. No. 15-2-70/A,
Opp. KMC, Warangal (AP)-506007. . . Petitioner

AND

The Sub-Divisional Officer,
Department of Telecommunication,
Warangal (AP)-506007. . . Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : Sri M. Salahuddin,
Advocate.

For the Respondent : Sri K. Mohan, Advocate.

AWARD

The Government of India made this reference to this Court to answer the following issue :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Telecom, Waranal (AP) represented by their Sub. Divisional Officer, in terminating the service of M. A. Mazed without complying with the provisions of the Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is justified ? If not, to what relief, the workman concerned is entitled ?"

(2) On receipt of the said reference notices were ordered to both the parties and both the parties made their appearance and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

(3) The averments of the Claim Statement filed by the petitioner are :

The petitioner's claim for reinstatement in service is based on the fact that the respondent herein recruited and employed the petitioner as Casual Mazdoor for 362 days during the period from February, 1986 to February, 1989 except in September, 1988 during which period he was

employed under the SDO, Telecom, Warangal but retrenched thereafter on the ground that he was recruited after 30-3-1985 contrary to the orders of the Director-General, P & T, New Delhi Prohibiting any fresh recruitment and employment of Casual Mazdoors. The petitioner was not given notice nor paid wages as per the mandatory provisions of Sec. 25-F of the I. D. Act. In Daily-rated Casual Labour in P & T Vs. Union of India 7 others (AIR 1987 SC 2342) the Supreme Court directed that a scheme be worked out by the P & T Departments to absorb, as far as possible, the Casual Labourers who have rendered one year continuous service (with at least 240 days service to their credit). Thus, the Supreme Court conferred on the workmen the right of absorption in the regular establishment of the Departments because the Casual workman no longer remains "casual" after rendering one year continuous service. Notwithstanding the aforesaid direction of the Supreme Court, the Petitioner was retrenched from service on the fallacious ground that he was recruited after 30-3-85, the date on which the Director-General imposed ban on fresh recruitment/employment of Casual Mazdoors. The retrenchment was without complying with the mandatory provisions of Sec. 25-F of the I. D. Act. In a similar case, when some Casual Mazdoors of Delhi Telephones, recruited after 30-3-85, were retrenched, the Principal Bench of the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal at New Delhi declared that in view of the above-mentioned judgement of the Supreme Court (AIR 1987 SC 2342), the executive orders of the DG dt. 30-3-1985 are no more valid and that even Casual Mazdoors recruited/employed after that date are entitled to absorption in the regular establishment on a regular basis on rendering one year continuous service, vide its judgment dt. 4-5-1988 in O. A. No. 529/88 between Sunderlal and Others and Union of India and Others (unreported). In fact, in a subsequent decision dt. 17-4-90 in WP © No. 1280/89 and batch of cases between Ramgopal and others and Union of India and Others, etc. (not reported), the Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld the above-mentioned judgement dt. 4-5-1988 and declared that no distinction can be drawn between Mazdoors recruited before 30-3-1985 and those that are recruited on or after that date and that all those who have rendered one year continuous service are entitled to the benefits of the judgement in AIR 1987 SC 2342. The petitioner submits that after absorbing several Mazdoors, the Telecom Department issued orders no. 269-10/89-STN, dt. 7-11-1989 to grant temporary status to those who could not be absorbed in the regular establishment for want of vacancies. It is thus clear that continuous one year service as Casual Labourers in the Telecom Department entitled them to temporary status pending the absorption in the regular establishment of the Department, according to their turn in the seniority list Casual Mazdoors of a recruitment unit and for preparing the seniority list the Director-General issued separate orders. Absorption in the regular establishment of the Department according to their turn in

the seniority list and grant of temporary status are thus incidental to their service in the Telecom Department. The Petitioner therefore prays that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to hold and declare that his retrenchment is illegal, null and void and consequently to direct the respondents herein to reinstate him in service with full back wages, continuity of service, protection of his seniority and all other benefits which are consequential and/or incidental to such reinstatement and to pass the Award accordingly.

(4) The averments of the Counter filed by the respondent are :

It is submitted that the Industrial dispute raised by the petitioner is neither maintainable in law nor on facts. The various allegations made in the Claim Statement are not correct, and are therefore, hereby denied. The petitioner is put to strict proof of the allegations made by him in his Claim Statement. It is submitted that the reference itself is illegal for the reason that the services of the petitioner were never terminated as he was only working on casual basis and the casual mazdoors were offered work as and when the same is available. It is submitted that the Department engages casual mazdoors as and when temporary works are taken up for laying ground cables and construction of overhead alignments are taken up. As soon as the work is over, the employment of the casual mazdoor comes to an end. Likewise, if another work is taken up, and the casual mazdoor comes forward for employment, he will again be engaged till the work lasts. It is submitted in the case of casual mazdoors work is not continuous, and their engagement depends upon the availability of work. The petitioner was engaged as a casual mazdoor in the subdivision on the following dates viz., 28 days in February, 1986, 29 days in March, 1986, 30 days in April, 1986, 29 days in November 86 and 25 days in December, 1986. He also worked 31 days in January, 1987, 28 days in February, 87, 30 days in March, 87, 24 days in April, 87, 31 days in May, 1987 and 24 days in June, 1987. It is submitted that the petitioner was informed clearly at the time of his initial appointment as casual mazdoor that he was engaged for works of casual nature, and as and when such casual works are completed, he will be disengaged from the Muster Rolls. The petitioner has also signed a declaration to this effect. It is submitted that there is a procedure laid down for recruitment of regular employees in the department, and therefore, the claim of the petitioner that he should be made a permanent employee is not maintainable. As already submitted, the services of casual mazdoor come to an end as and when the work is completed. Till fresh works are taken up, he will have to remain idle. Such disengagement will not amount to termination and such disengagement is automatic in the case of casual mazdoors. It is submitted that the petitioner is not entitled to continue in service mechanically as a casual labour. The petitioner instead of offering himself for work whenever it is available, he raised

the present dispute claiming that his services were terminated. It is submitted that there is no termination of the services of the petitioner, and therefore the dispute itself is not maintainable. The contention of the petitioner that he is entitled for regularization is not relevant for purpose of this case and the same is beyond the scope of reference made by the Government. It is therefore, prayed that this Tribunal may be pleased to pass an Award holding that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

(5) At the first instance no oral or documentary evidence was let in by the petitioner. The Assistant of the respondent was examined as MW1.

(6) Considering the evidence on record and upon hearing both the parties this Court passed an Award dated 17-5-1997 ordering the issue in favour of the respondent and against the petitioner.

(7) Against the said order the petitioner preferred a Writ Petition to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in WP No. 35627/1998 and the Hon'ble High Court was pleased to allow the said Writ Petition by setting aside the order which was impugned therein and remanded the matter back to this court with a direction to pass an order after giving an opportunity to both the parties to lead both the oral and documentary evidence within a period of six months from the date of the receipt of the copy of the said order.

(8) After the matter was remanded back to this Court the petitioner was examined as WW1 and marked Exs-W1 and W2. No fresh oral or documentary evidence was led by the respondent. As per the Docket Order dated 10-3-2006 Petitioner present. Heard the learned advocate for the petitioner. Respondent called absent. No representation. Judgement reserved.

(9) It was argued by the learned advocate for the petitioner that the termination of the petitioner from service without following the procedure under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act is not sustainable under Law. Exs-W1 and W2 are showing the number of working days. Respondent not filed any document to show that the petitioner had not worked for 240 days. The petitioner is a casual worker. He relied upon the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of General Manager, Haryana Roadways Vs. Rudhan Singh reported in 2005 (5) SCJ 460.

(10) It is an admitted fact that the petitioner worked as a casual mazdoor in the department of the respondent. According to the petitioner he worked for more than 240 days continuously in a year and thereby he is entitled for the notice or remuneration under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act and because the respondent failed to follow the said provision of Law he is entitled for reinstatement with full back wages etc. According to the respondent the petitioner never worked for a period of 240 days continuously in a period of twelve months year

preceding his termination and thereby there is no necessity to follow the provision of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act and thereby the petitioner is not entitled for the claim made by him.

(11) It is a well established principle of Law that the burden is on the petitioner to prove that he worked for 240 days continuously in the year preceding his termination vide the Judgements of the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of (1) The Range Forest Officer Vs. S. T. Hadimani reported in 2002 (93) FLR 179, (2) Essen Deinki Vs. Rajiv Kumar reported in 2003 SCC (L & S) 13, (3) Batala Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd. Vs. Sovaran Singh reported in 2005 LLR 1211, (4) Surendranagar District Panchayat Vs. Dahyabhai Amarsingh reported in 2005 LLR 1222, (5) Manager RBI, Bangalore Vs. S. Mani and others reported in 2005 (105) FLR 1067, (6) Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. and Another Vs. Shyamal Chandra reported in 2006 LLR 70. In the instant case the petitioner deposed that he worked more than 240 days nowhere in his evidence he stated that he continuously worked for 240 days. He simply stated that he worked for 362 days. For the application of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act there must be a continuous service for a period of 240 days in a year preceding the termination. At the first instance the petitioner failed to produce Exs-W1 and W2 before this Court. They were produced after the matter remanded back to this Court. It is a well established principle of Law that mere production does not amount to proof. Those documents were not even confronted to MW1. So, it cannot be said that Ex-W1 is a service certificate and Ex-W2 is the certificate of work done monthwise issued by a competent person. In other words, as already observed, the petitioner failed to prove those documents by examining the competent person. As already observed the burden is on the petitioner to prove that he worked continuously for a period of 240 days. He has not made any attempt to get the attendance register wage register etc., from the department of the respondent. When once the petitioner failed to prove that he worked continuously for a period of 240 days by getting the relevant document enumerated above from the department it cannot be said that he is entitled for the benefit of Section 25-F of Industrial Disputes Act and ultimately due to the non following the same he is entitled for reinstatement with all back wages. So, it is to be held that the action of the respondent in terminating the services of the petitioner without complying the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is justified and thereby he is not entitled for any relief.

(12) In the result, the issue is answered as follows :

The action of the respondent in terminating the service of the petitioner M. A. Mazeed without complying with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is justified and thereby the petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

Dictated to the Junior Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and the seal of this Court on this the 18th day of March, 2006.

M. RADHA KUMARI, Chairman

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

Witnesses examined for the petitioner before Remand	Witnesses examined for the Respondents before Remand
Nil	MW 1 : Shedrck

After Remand :

WW 1 : M. A. Mazeed	Nil
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Documents marked for the Petitioner

Ex. W1 : Service Certificate.

Ex. W2 : Monthwise Work done (Book)

Documents marked for the Respondent

Nil

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1585.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल शीप ब्रीडिंग फार्म के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं.-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 424/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-3-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/84/90-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1585.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 424/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Sheep Breeding Farm and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-03-2006.

[No. L-42012/84/90-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, SECTOR-18, CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer : Shri Kuldip Singh

Case No. I. D. No. 424/2005

Registered on 13-12-1990

Date of decision 28-2-2006

Sh. Dharampal S/o Sh. Fateh Singh, Village Bid Babran, P. O. Juglan, Distt. Hisar-125001.

... Petitioner

Versus

Director, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar-125001.

... Respondents.

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : Shri Darshan Singh,
Representative.

For the Management : Shri Arun Walia,
Advocate.

AWARD

Government of India vide Notification No. L-42012/84/90 dated 3rd of December 1990, referred the following matter for the adjudication of this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the Management of Central Sheep Breeding Farm in terminating the services of Sh. Dharan Pal w.e.f. 27th of February, 1986 is justified ? If not, what relief the worker concerned is entitled to and from what date ?"

The notice of the reference was given to the parties. The workman appeared through representative and filed statement of claim on 5th of August, 1991. The Management filed their written statement on 17th of March, 1992. The workman filed his affidavit whereas the Management filed the affidavit of Dr. B. S. Raj Purohit, the Veterinary Officer.

It appears from the record that a wrong date of termination of services of the workman was written in the reference and on the request of this Tribunal, the appropriate Government corrected the date of termination of services as 27th of February, 1989 instead of July, 1986.

The claim of the workman, as is made out in the statement of claim is that he was appointed as (Pali) Shepherd by the Management in May 1980 and he worked for them till 27th of February, 1989, in the pay scale of 300-430, which was subsequently revised to 750-940, that the services of the workman were terminated without any chargesheet and notice. The Management also did not comply with the provisions of Section 25-F and 'G' of Industrial Disputes Act hereinafter to be referred as Act before terminating the services of the workman, that the action of the Management was quite illegal and without jurisdiction. He has prayed for reinstatement in service and backwages with continuity of service and cost of the proceedings.

The Management has opposed the claim of the workman. It is their case that the Management is a subordinate Unit of Government of India engaged in Scientific Breeding of Sheep with a view to improve the Sheep Stock of India under the Animal Husbandry Programme. The Management being a Scientific Institution cannot be described as an "Industry" under the Act. Replying the grounds taken by the workman in the claim petition it is stated by them that the workman had served the Management as a Shepherd on the daily rate basis, in

relation to day-to-day requirement from 24th of November, 1981 to 4th of February, 1985, for which he was paid under the minimum wages Act. Denying that the services of the workman were terminated, it is their case that in fact the workman had left the job at his own for some gainful employment; and that since the workman himself had left the job therefore, the question of following the provisions of the Act did not arise. According to them the workman has now come to make claim after coming to know that some labourers have been regularised, but he is not entitled for the same as he had left the job himself. The Management has prayed for dismissing the claim of the workman.

The workman appeared as a witness for himself and proved the affidavit, filed by him, Ex. W-1. In his statement he admitted that he was not given any appointment or regularisation letter and that he had worked as a daily wager from 24th of November 1981 to 4th of February 1985. He claimed that he was paid wages monthly and denied that he had left the job himself. He admitted that he had not made any representation for his re-engagement; and that he worked as a labourer after the termination of his services and earned 700 to 800 rupees per month; that he had raised the demand in the year 1989; and that the Management is an industry.

The witness for the Management admitted the contents of his affidavit Ex. M-1 and stated that the workman had left the job himself. He admitted that he cannot produce any report of the officer of the Management to show that the workman had left the job himself. He admitted that no appointment or termination order was given to the workman nor he was offered any job; that no notice was given nor any enquiry was held against the workman. He admitted that no compensation was paid to the workman.

I have gone through the file carefully. The workman has also sent written arguments by post.

It is worth note here that the parties did not argue in the matter and absented from Court appearance. The case being very old, therefore, the same has been taken up for consideration on merit even in the absence of the representative of the parties.

It is clear from the record that the Management has not denied that the workman had served them. In their written statement they admitted that the workman had served them as a Shepherd with effect from 24th of November 1981 to 4th of February 1985. The workman has claimed this fact in his statement recorded on 13th of Oct., 1993. This prove that the workman had served the Management for more than 240 days. The Management has stated nothing about the claim of the workman that he had served the Management in a regular scale of Rs. 302-430, which was subsequently revised to Rs. 750-940, with effect from 1st of January 1986. Since the workman admitted that he had served the Management from 24th of November 1981 to 4th of February 1985, therefore, he cannot lay his

claim on the revised pay scale as he was out of service at the time the new scales were enforced.

There is a dispute between the parties about the termination of services of the workman. The workman has claimed that the Management had terminated his services with effect from 27th of February, 1989, whereas, he himself admitted that he had served the Management only upto year 1985. The Management has claimed that the workman had himself left the job and it is not correct to say that the Management had dispensed with his services. The Management has failed to produce any record to show that the workman had left the job himself. Their witness, Dr. B. S. Rajpurohit admitted that there is no record or report of any officer about the abandonment of the job by the workman. He admitted that no enquiry was held in that regard, no notice was given to the workman no compensation was paid. He however, claimed that whenever, a person like the workman did not attend to his duty, he is marked absent on the musterrolls, but the Management has not produced any such musterrolls to prove this fact. There is no dispute that the workman had served the Management for 240 days. In case he was to be relieved of the job the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act were required to be followed. But the Management seems not to have done that. The Management, therefore, has violated the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act and this has made the disengagement of the workman as retrenchment from service.

The Management has raised the plea that they are a Unit of Government of India engaged in the Scientific Research and therefore, is not an industry. There are numerous authorities of the High Courts and Supreme Court which say that the question of being an industry does not depend upon the Management being a Unit of Government of India or being a Scientific Research Institute. They have laid down that if there is a relationship of employee and employer and the activity is run with the cooperation of each other, the Management is an industry. In view of the law laid down in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajapa reported as 1978 Lab and Industrial cases 467 case there is no merit in the claim of the Management that they are not an industry.

After going through the evidence of the parties and the record of a file I am of the opinion that the Management violated the provisions of the Act before terminating the services of the workman, therefore, the order of the termination is bad in law and deserved to be cancelled and I declare it so. The workman is treated to be in service right from the day he was disengaged from the service.

As regards the payment of back wages the workman admitted that he had been earning 700 to 800 rupees per month after the termination of his service. This shows that he remained gainfully engaged after the termination of his services and during this period he has not served the

Management. I am therefore, of the opinion that he is not entitled to any back wages. However, he is entitled to all service benefits except the monetary benefits, to which he would have been entitled to, but for his termination from service with effect from 4th of Feb. 1985. The award is passed in these terms. Let a copy of it be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1586.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947

का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय, नं.-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 719/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-3-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/11/2002-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क ऑफिसर

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1586.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 719/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-03-2006.

[No. L-40012/11/2002-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer : Shri Kuldip Singh

Case No. I. D. No. 719/2005

Registered on 04-07-2002

Date of decision 13-3-2006

Sh. Ramesh Chand S/o Shri Karam Chand, R/o House No. 3400, Sector 15-D, Chandigarh. . . Petitioner

Versus

Principal General Manager, Telecommunication, Sector 18, Chandigarh. . . Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : Nemo

For the Management : Shri G. C. Babbar,
Advocate

AWARD

By their order, the appropriate Government has referred the following matter for the adjudication of this Tribunal vide their No. L-40012/11/2002 dated 03-06-2002.

“Whether the action of the Management of Department of Telecom, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Ramesh Chand, Computer Operator I/R w.e.f. 28-2-99 is just and legal ? If so to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

On the notice given the workman appeared through his representatives whereas the Management appeared through their counsel. The workman filed the C/P to which the Management filed reply. The Management, in support of their reply placed on record photo copies of agreement, judgment of Delhi High Court and that of office Memorandum and letter, Annexures R-3 and R-4. The workman filed rejoinder and an application for summoning of record. The Management filed reply thereto. The case was being listed for the affidavit of the Management, when the workman absented from Court appearance, both in person and through his representatives. The Court issued summons to the workman under R/C which were received back with the endorsement of the postal authorities that the workman was not available on 4th and 6th June 2005 and on 15th, 16th and 23rd of April 2005. The workman is reported to have refused to claim the registered letter containing the notice.

The case was transferred to this Court from CGIT-cum-Labour Court-I, Chandigarh and this Court also issued notices to the workman on 3rd of October 2005 and 4th of January 2006. The workman has remained absent. His attitude has shown that he is no more interested to prosecute his case. On record there are only pleadings of the parties, but no proof. The claim of the workman that he had served the Management from 22nd of August 1996 to 27th of April 1999, has remained unsubstantiated as the same has been denied by the Management. The workman has not supported his claim even by his affidavit or by any other evidence. Thus there is nothing on record to show that the services of the workman were terminated by the Management on 28th of February 1999 without following the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act 1947 and that the said termination was unjust and illegal. The workman is, therefore, entitled to no relief. The reference is accordingly answered. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and file be consigned to record after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1587.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में ओद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 722/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-3-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/5/2002-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्ट्रिक्ट अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1587.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 722/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-03-2006.

[No. L-40012/5/2002-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH**

Presiding Officer : Shri Kuldip Singh

Case No. I. D. No. 722/2005

Registered on 04-07-2002

Date of decision 13-2-2006

Sh. Mohan Lal son of Shri Dhani Ram, R/o House No. 3056, Mouli Jagra Complex UT, Chandigarh.

... Petitioner

Versus

Principal General Manager, Telecommunication, Sector 18, Chandigarh. ... Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : Nemo

For the Management : Shri G. C. Babbar,
Advocate

AWARD

The following reference was received by this Tribunal from Government of India for adjudication, under their order No. L-40012/5/2002 IR(DU) dated 03-06-2002.

“Whether the action of the Management of Department of Telecom, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Mohan Lal I/R w.e.f. 28-2-99 is just and legal ? If so to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

The notice of the reference was issued to the parties. The workman appeared through his representative whereas the Management appeared their counsel. The workman filed his C/P, to which the Management filed the reply, duly supported by photocopies of agreement, order of the Delhi High Court, besides Annexure R-3 and R-4. The workman filed his rejoinder and affidavit. The Management also filed the affidavit of their witness. Before the filing of affidavit by the Management's witness, the workman absented from Court appearance. Under the directions of the Presiding Officer, notices were issued to the workman including notice under R/C on 8th of April, 2005. The Registered cover containing the notice was received back with the report that the workman was not available. He continued to be absent till 1st of June, 2005 when the case was transferred to this Tribunal, from CGIT-cum-Labour Court-I, Chandigarh.

On the receipt of the file this Court issued more than two notices to the workman, but though he is shown to be resident of Chandigarh, he did not appear. That supported the report of the postal authorities that the workman was not available on the address given in the reference. All along he had been appearing through his representative who is also stated to be dead. The Court has no other address on which he can be served. The workman thus, seems to have left the prosecution of the case.

After going through the pleadings of the parties, I find that there is no evidence to substantiate the claim of the workman that he had served the Management from 15th of June 1997 to 27th of February 1999, and that he continuously worked for the Management for more than 240 days. The affidavit filed by him in support his claim has remained not proved as the workman has not appeared to stand to the cross-examination of the Management. The Management has categorically denied the relationship of employee and employer between the parties. In the circumstances, I do not find any evidence to hold that the Management of Department of Telecommunication, Chandigarh had terminated the services of the workman on 28th of February 1999; and that the said order was unjust and illegal. The workman has failed to prove his case therefore, he is not entitled to any relief. His claim is rejected. The reference is answered in these terms. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1588.—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कमाण्डर वर्क्स इंजीनियर एण्ड गैरीसन इंजीनियर के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट

(संदर्भ संख्या 343/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14011/1/1997-आई आर (डी सू)]
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1588.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 343/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Commander Works Engineer and Garrison Engineer and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 31-03-2006

[No. L-14011/I/1997-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, SECTOR 18, CHANDIGARH

PRESENT:

Shri Kuldip Singh, Presiding Officer

Case No. I. D. 343/2005

Registered on 7-11-1997

Date of Decision 28-2-2006

Brij Bhushan C/o Sh. D. R. Sharma, H. No. 551,
Sector 41-A, Chandigarh. Petitioner

V/s.

1. Commander, Works Engineer, MES, Chandigarh
2. Garrison Engineer, MES, Chandigarh

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : Sh. D. R. Sharma

For the Management : Sh. K. K. Thakur, Advocate

AWARD

The Government of India Ministry of Labour, referred the following matter for the adjudication of this Tribunal vide their order No. L-14011/I/97-IR(DU) dated 27-10-91.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of Commander Works Engineer and Garrison Engineer, Chandigarh in not promoting Sh. Brij Bhushan, MPA to the post of Refrigerator Mechanic w.e.f. 4-9-79 when his junior Sh. Tej Pal was promoted, is just and fair. If not, to what relief the workman, Sh. Brij Bhushan is entitled and from which date ?”

The notice of the reference was given to the parties who appeared through their counsel. The workman filed the claim petition, to which the Management filed the written statement. The parties also filed their affidavits. The proceedings were going on when an application was made by the Management on 28th of October 2004, submitting that the grievance raised by the workman has been redressed. According to them, Sh. Tej Pal, over whom the workman claim the seniority and promotion, was erroneously given promotion on mis-statement of facts by him; that the Management, after due consideration has reverted back Tej Pal to the post of Motor Pump Attendant w.e.f. 4-10-1979. They have also placed on record a copy of the reversion order dated 8th of May 2004.

I have considered the submission made by the parties. The fact that the workman has not filed reply to the application itself speaks that he has no objection to the application being allowed. There is, therefore, nothing on record to show that the claim made by the workman survives to him even when the promotion challenged by him has been cancelled. Even otherwise since the Management has already withdrawn the impugned order, by their subsequent order No. 1217/836/ELC-II/8th of May 2004, the cause for the reference does not survive. As such the reference is answered in the terms that the order of the Management does not exist any more, therefore, the workman is not entitled to any relief. Let a copy of this Award be sent to the appropriate Government and file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1589.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय नं.-I, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 184/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/22/98-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1589.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 184/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C. P. W. D. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-03-2006

[No. L-42011/22/98-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. I, NEW DELHI

I. D. NO. 184/98

In the matter of dispute between

Shri Virender Kumar & Naresh Chander Kushwaha,
C/o General Secretary, CPWD Mazdoor Union,
E-26 (Old Qtr), Raja Bazar,
Baba Kharak Singh Marg,
New Delhi.

... Workman

V/s.

The Director General (Works),
Central Public Works Department,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.

The Executive Engineer,
Electrical Divn.-I,
C. P. W. D., New Delhi.

APPEARANCES:

For the Management : Workmen in person with their A/R Shri B. K. Pd. Shri S. C. Saluja, A/R for the management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-42011/22/98-IR(DU) dated 17-8-98 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of CPWD (Executive Engineer, Electrical Divn., New Delhi) in not regularising the services of S/Sh. Virender Kumar and Naresh Kumar Kushwaha Wiremen is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled ?”

2. The appropriate Government issued corrigendum vide its order No. L-42011/22/98-IR(DU) dated 6-10-98 in adjudication order of even number dated 17-8-98, the name of the workman Shri Naresh Kumar Kushwaha has been changed to in the schedule as Naresh Chander Kushwaha. It was also stated that the following may also be incorporated after serial No. 2 of the addresses :

“The Executive Engineer,
Electrical Divn. I,
C. P. W. D., New Delhi.”

3. Brief facts of this case as culled from record are that S/Shri Virender Kumar and Naresh Kumar Kushwaha,

Wiremen have claimed that they were initially engaged as linemen w.e.f. 12-10-1991 and 14-1-1986 respectively as muster roll employees and later on, the said post of Lineman was merged with the post of Wireman and the designation of both the workmen became as that of Wiremen and both of them are working under Executive Engineer (Elect.), Electrical Division-I, PWD, Sunlight Bldg., Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi and are posted in Sub-Division-3 at Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi. The Executive Engineer (Elect.), Elect. Divn. I PWD is working under the direct administrative control of Director General of Works, CPWD as NCT Delhi being a Union Territory. The rules and regulations contained in the CPWD Work-charged Manual Vol. III of the above management are applicable on the above workmen. That the CPWD as well as PWD of NCT of Delhi have a common seniority of all the staff including the above workmen working under Executive Engineer, ED-I, PWD and the mode of payments, status all are fixed by the officers of CPWD. That the management before taking both the workmen on their pay roll conducted trade test, interview at the time of entry into service. Shri Virender Kumar has been engaged as Lineman and redesignated as Wireman w.e.f. 12-10-81 and he was selected by the Executive Engineer for performing the duty of Wireman on muster-roll taking trade test and interview etc. He has also Apprentice Certificate from National Council for Training in Vocational Trades from the Ministry of Labour and also got licence for electrical supervisors a certificate of competency issued under Rule 45 of the Industrial Electricity Rules, 1956. That Shri Naresh Chander Kushwaha was initially engaged on muster-roll as Lineman w.e.f. 14-1-86 and later on designated as Wireman and he was on roll after passing the trade test/interview at the time of entry into service. It is further stated that according to the judgment of the Supreme Court in Surinder Singh's case, Supreme Court has directed to respondents that the employees on daily basis were directed to be regularised as per directions given in the Supreme Court judgement provided the workman has completed continuous employment for more than 6 months that both the workmen getting wages in the pay scale of 950-1500 with other allowances etc. except increment after the said judgement dated 17-1-86. Shri Naresh Chander Kushwaha belong to the backward category. He was not considered for regularisation under O.B.C. reservation quota. The Government of India has sanctioned 8982 posts for regularisation of daily rated workers in compliance of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in compliance of the aforesaid Supreme Court judgment. The management has regularised many workers junior to the workman Naresh Chander Kushwaha and thus workman was given discriminated treatment. Both the workmen are legally entitled to be regularized and paid wages in appropriate scheme. Workmen are connected with the Construction, Sanitation work and maintenance of buildings owned by Central Government and come under the definition of

Payments of Wages Act and so is also covered by Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and Rules made thereunder. The workmen are performing duties under the category of skilled or highly skilled workers under the control of management. The workman having completed 90 days of continuous service deemed to have attained the status of permanent workman and the management has been denying the facilities to the workmen which they are legally entitled and thereby discriminating them; that non-regularisation of the workmen is unjustified and illegal and amounts to unfair labour practice and in view of the above stated facts both the workmen claim that they be regularised.

4. The management contested the claim by filing written statement denying the claim of both the workmen raising preliminary objections that the claim of the workmen is not maintainable. Reference is invalid as there is ban imposed by the Central Government on 19-11-85 and as such regularisation of service cannot be considered till the ban is lifted and that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain this case.

5. On merits, it is stated that Virender Kumar was engaged on Muster Roll as Lineman w.e.f. 12-10-81 and not on 12-10-91. Facts of engagement of both the workers as stated have not been denied. However, it is denied that any trade test is conducted at the time of engagement. Only an interview and the documents/credentials of the worker who is to be engaged to carry out the jobs of purely temporary nature are verified for selection purpose to perform jobs of purely temporary nature of works. No departmental trade test is conducted in respect of the workers who are engaged temporarily, as daily wage workers. The departmental trade test is only conducted at the time of direct recruitment in the department for regular jobs. The trade test (interview) conducted at the time of the selection for employment on Muster Roll in respect of workers Shri Virender Kumar and Shri Naresh Chander Kushwaha was a simple test (interview) meant for initial recruitment on Muster Roll and can not be compared with Departmental Trade Test and interview meant for regularisation which is conducted after attaining requisite experience. Virender Kumar and Naresh Chander Kushwaha are not entitled to the relief claimed. That O. B. C. Certificate of Naresh Chander Kushwaha is not in accordance with the prescribed brochure on reservation for OBC candidates. It is further stated that no junior to the workmen has been regularised as stated by the employer. It is further stated that Virender Kumar was engaged before imposition of ban dated 19-11-1985 has already been regularised w.e.f. 28-1-99 as he has passed trade test and he is being paid equal pay for equal work and in respect of Kushwaha it is stated that he was engaged after imposition of ban and OBC certificate is not in accordance with one prescribed in S.C. S.T. brochure. Hence he is not entitled to the regularisation as claimed and other benefits. It is further

stated that no daily rated worker engaged after imposition of ban can be regularised and granted a permanent status unless the ban is lifted.

6. Written statement was followed by rejoinder wherein the facts mentioned in the claim statement were reiterated to be correct and the controverted pleas and facts mentioned in the written statement were denied.

7. After evidence of the management as well as that of the workmen were recorded and after closure of evidence of both the parties the case was posted for arguments. Shri B. K. Prasad addressed arguments on behalf of the workmen while Shri S. C. Saluja addressed arguments on behalf of the management.

8. Shri B. K. Prasad has contended that the junior to Shri Virender Kumar, Shri Tilak Raj who was initially engaged on 22-9-84 has been regularised w.e.f. 30-4-93 and that the action of the management in not regularising the workmen is illegal. Both the workmen are entitled to be regularised in view of the Supreme Court order in Surinder Singh's case as they have served for more than six months in service continuously and the action of the management in not regularizing them is illegal and unjustified. On the contrary Shri Saluja has contended that (1) the reference is not maintainable as necessary parties have not been impleaded and (2) the reference is invalid as there is ban imposed by the Central Govt. on 19-11-85 and as such regularisation of services can not be considered till the ban is lifted and (3) this court has no jurisdiction. Sh. Saluja has submitted that workman Shri Virender Kumar has already been regularised w.e.f. 28-1-99. He further contended that in view of the Supreme Court judgment after completing his six months service from 1983, Shri Virender Kumar has already been regularised and that Shri Naresh Chander Kushwaha is not entitled to be regularised as he has not passed the Trade Test as prescribed under the CPWD Manual Vol. IIIrd and that the OBC certificate furnished by the workman Naresh Chander Kushwaha is not in prescribed proforma.

9. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the contentions raised on either side.

10. So far as Virender Kumar is concerned it is conceded that he has been regularized w.e.f. 28-1-99 as given in para 16 of the written statement. However, Shri Prasad A/R for the workman claims that he is entitled to be regularised after six months w.e.f. the year 1982 to 83 onward as per the Supreme Court Judgement in Surinder Singh's case. Taking into consideration the above submissions it would be appropriate if Virender Kumar is regularised from earlier date at least after completing the service of 10 years w.e.f. 30-4-93 the date when his junior has been regularised. Hence he is entitled to be regularised from 30-4-93 with all consequential benefits. In respect of Naresh Chander Kushwaha Shri Saluja A/R for the management has contended that U. O. I. CPWD department which comes under Govt. of India and as such U. O. I.

through Superintendent Engineer (E) Coordination CPWD should have been impleaded as necessary parties.

11. Now I take up for determinations the contentions raised by the learned A/R for management one by one :—

(i) As regards the non maintainability for non impleadment of necessary party it is undisputed that department of Central Public Works comes under the Ministry of Works and Housing of the Government/Union of India and the Central Govt. is required to be impleaded as Union of India through the concerned Ministry and as well as through the concerned department. Thus according to Mr. Saluja Union of India through Ministry of Works alongwith Superintending Engineer should have been impleaded as parties in this case. In this respect, it is pertinent to say that Section 2(g) of the I. D. Act defines the word employer which in relation to industries carried on by or under the authority of any department of [the Central Government or a State Government], the authority prescribed in this behalf, or where no authority is prescribed, the head of the department;

(ii) In relation to an industry carried on by or on behalf of a local authority, the chief executive officer of that authority.

Thus in the instant case according to the said provisions of Central Government (U. O. I.) is an appropriate party but the reference is made to this court is in relation to the action of the management of CPWD and the case is being contested by inmanagement of CPWD. It is only a formal objection and non impleadment or mentioning of the Union of India/Government of India and Ministry of Works and Housing Superintendent Engineer CPWD does not go to the route of the matter in controversy under the I. D. Act. Hence this objection stands repelled and is accordingly disposed of.

12. Shri Saluja has further contended that the reference is bad in law in view of the ban imposed by the Central Government on the employment and as there is ban on recruitment of muster roll employee as such they cannot be regularised. In respect of this objection it may be pointed out that he has not convinced me about the legality of the ban imposed on recruitment. I do not see any reason that any ban imposed on recruitment in services by the employer Union of India/Government is legal and justified because the government being employer imposing such ban is refusing to perform its duty in giving employment to its subjects. Moreover, nothing has been placed on record that there is ban on regularisation of an employee working in any job. In the instant case the workmen have been working as wiremen for more than

about 20 years or so since 14-1-86 and 20-1-81. They have been working continuously. It shows that the jobs against which both the workmen are working are in existence and are of permanent nature and as such they are entitled to be regularised and the ban if any imposed on recruitment does not come in the way of regularisation of these workmen.

13. In respect of the third objection pertaining to jurisdiction of this court being barred in view of the fact that the Central Administrative Tribunal is competent to entertain the matter, it is pertinent to refer to the provisions of Section 28 of the Central Administrative Tribunal Act, 1955 which are reproduced as under :—

“28. Exclusion of jurisdiction of courts except the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution—On and from the date from which any jurisdiction, power and authority becomes exercisable under this Act by a Tribunal in relation to recruitment and matters concerning recruitment to any Service or post or service matters concerning members of any Service or persons appointed to any Service or post, (no court except) :—

- (a) the Supreme Court; or
- (b) any Industrial Tribunal, Labour Court or other authority constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or any other corresponding law for the time being in force.

shall have) or be entitled to exercise any jurisdiction, powers or authority in relation to such recruitment or matters concerning such recruitment or such service matters.”

14. From the perusal of the aforesaid provisions it is apparent that the jurisdiction of this court to deal with the question/controversy is not excluded. Hence this preliminary objection is also repelled and this court is competent to decide the present controversy.

15. In the end Shri Saluja has also contended that the OBC certificate is not in proper form but he has failed to point out the illegality or incorrectness in the certificate Ex. WW1/3. During the course of arguments Shri Pd. has also contended that the workman is entitled to be regularised irrespective of the fact whether he belongs to a OBC category or not because he has already completed more than 20 years in service in view of the Supreme Court judgement in Surinder Singh's case. This fact is not disputed that the workman Naresh Chander Kushwaha is entitled to the relief of regularisation as he has worked for more than 20 years. Hence he is also entitled to be regularised. In view of the above discussions I am of the opinion that both the workmen are entitled to be regularized. As such they are ordered to be regularised at least from 30-4-93 the date from which his junior Tilak Raj has been

regularised alongwith all consequential benefits. It is ordered accordingly. File be consigned to record room.

Dated : 17-3-06

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1590.—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी के प्रबंधतात्रे के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, न.-I, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 56/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-03-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/30/2000-आई. आर. (डी यू)]
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1590.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 56/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. I, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Institute of Technology and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 31-03-2006

[No. L-42012/30/2000-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 56/2000

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Mukesh Kumar, S/o Suraj Bhan,
Resident of Village & P. O. Anwal Distt.,
Tehsil & District, Rohtak. Workman

V/s.

1. The Director,
I. T. I.,
Main Building, 3rd Floor,
Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.
2. The Institute Engineer, IIInd Floor,
Main Building, IIT, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016.
3. The Institute Engineer, IIInd Floor,
IIT, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016. . . . Management

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : Shri H. R. Vats A/R.

For the Management : Shri V.K. Jain A/R.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-42012/30/2000/IR(DU) dated 30-5-2000. Has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Mukesh Kumar, Son of Shri Suraj Bhan, daily rated worker w.e.f. 1-7-99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

2. Brief facts of this case as culled from record are that the workman claims that he was working as a Helper on daily wages. His work and conduct was quite satisfactory and he performed duties to the satisfaction of senior officer. However, the management terminated his services on 1-7-99 verbally without assigning any reasons. He has unspotless and unblemished record of service. It is further stated that he was appointed against a regular post and completed more than 240 days of service in a calendar year. He physically worked in Electrical Store, Maintenance Unit and has studied upto 10 + 2 and has knowledge of typing. Hence his termination is illegal, unwarranted and unconstitutional. mala fide against the principles of natural justice. He was not issued any charge sheet nor any enquiry was held against him. No notice was given as prescribed nor he was paid retrenchment compensation. His termination is in contravention of Section 25F and mandatory provisions contained in Chapter VA of I.D. Act. It is also averred that one junior person namely Uppal is serving with the management on the same post and the management has not maintained procedure of law of last come first go which is in contravention of provisions of Section 25G and H of the I. D. Act. Workman has large family to support and has no other source of income except the job. He is facing great financial hardship to meet his family expenses. He requested the management to take him back but all in vain. In view of the above stated facts the workman requests to be reinstated on his previous post with full back wages alongwith continuity of service and also alongwith other resultant benefits.

3. The claim has been contested by the management by filing written statement. Preliminary objections have been raised to the effect that there exists no relationship of workman and employer in view of the facts stated in the claim statement. The claim is frivolous and is liable to be dismissed. It is further stated that as a matter of fact the workman has defrauded the management by taking the daily wages for the month of December, 1998 by changing his name from Mukesh Kumar to Pawan Kumar as mentioned in

Serial No. 15 of the Muster Roll of the relevant month. Even otherwise workman has not put his signatures while receiving the monthly wages of the month of December, 98. He has put his signatures as Mukesh Kumar instead of Pawan Kumar although the workman mentioned at Sl. No. 15 of the muster roll is Pawan Kumar and not Mukesh Kumar as alleged. However, workman has completed his work for the month of December, 98 in the name of Pawan Kumar son of Bhartu Ram. Thus on the basis of the above facts management lost confidence in him. This fact is authenticated in his affidavit submitted by him before Labour Commissioner/Conciliation Officer K. G. Marg, New Delhi and is liable to be prosecuted under the provisions of law. It is further stated that respondent no. 2 & 3 have been unnecessarily impleaded as parties. It is admitted that he was taken in the work by the management-respondent No. 1 in the year 1998 as casual worker and his job was liable to be terminated without giving any notice to him. He was employed against the project which was temporary in nature and once project is completed services of the workman is no longer required. No notice was required to be given as the work as well as project were of temporary nature.

4. On merits it is admitted that the workman was taken on daily wages as beldar as claimed. It is denied that he worked to the satisfaction of the management and performed his duties and his work was satisfactory. He was in the habit of making complaint against immediate superior officer on the pretext that he be assigned some other work instead of work for which he was engaged. His services were no more required. Hence terminated. It is denied that workman was appointed against regular job and have completed requisite number of days as stated and that his termination amounts to unfair labour practice. It is also denied that he worked at any point of time in the Electric Store, Maintenance Unit-III, Muster roll of December, 98 does not pertain to the Unit in which he was required to do the work. He was terminated vide verbal order as his services were no more required and no notice was required to be given. It is denied that no charge sheet is required to be filed nor any charge sheet is required to be given or enquiry is to be conducted as claimed. It is denied that any junior was/has been retained by respondent No. 1 as claimed. It is denied that the workman has to support a large family on the basis of meager wages he is likely to earn from the said project which is non-existent at present. It is also denied that the workman has made any request to the management. In view of the above facts the claim is sought to be dismissed.

5. Written statement was followed by rejoinder wherein the controverted facts mentioned in the written statement were refuted and those of claim statement were reiterated to be correct.

6. After admission denial of documents filed by the parties workman examined himself as WW1 and

management examined Shri R. Nagarajan, Assistant Registrar (Legal) I.I.T. Hauz Khas, New Delhi. On closure of evidence of the parties, Shri H. R. Vats A/R for the workman and Shri V. K. Jain A/R for the management addressed arguments.

7. I have perused the record and the evidence of the parties and has given my thoughtful consideration to the contentions raised on either side.

8. It is admitted fact in the written statement as well as in the statement of MW1 in cross-examination that the workman has worked for more than 240 days completed more than 240 days in each completed year during the period of service as helper in the Electric Store from 1990 till 1999. It is also admitted by MW1 that no notice was given nor any compensation was paid to him. There is no material on record that any compensation for dispensation of service of the workman was paid to him. The statement of MW1 in cross-examination goes to show that the workman has worked for 240 days in each year against the post of helper in Electric Store and the Electrical Store is still in existence which in turn goes to show that the nature of work which the workman has been doing was of permanent nature. There is no material on record to show that the job against which the workman was appointed and which he was performing was of temporary nature as claimed. In view of the above discussion I am of the opinion that the workman has worked for more than 240 days against the post of helper in Electrical Stores Division and the job is still in existence and is of permanent nature. Workman was not given any notice or notice compensation as such termination of the service of the workman is illegal and in violation of the provisions of Section 25F of the I. D. Act. Thus I am of the opinion that the workman worked for 240 days against the post of helper in Electrical Store Maintenance Unit 3 and the nature of job is still in existence and is of permanent nature. It is admitted that no charge sheet was filed against the workman nor any allegation of misbehaviour was levelled against him nor enquiry was conducted. Therefore, the termination of the workman is illegal.

9. In view of the above discussions I am of the opinion that the workman is entitled to be reinstated in service with full back wages. Award is passed accordingly. File be consigned to record room.

Dated : 28-3-2006.

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1591.—ऑडिओग्राफ विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑडिओग्राफ विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औडिओग्राफ अधिकरण/प्रम

न्यायालय नं.-II, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 720/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-3-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/13/2002-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2006

S.O. 1591.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 720/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II—Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-3-2006.

[No. L-40012/13/2002-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

Shri Kuldip Singh, Presiding Officer.

CASE NO. I.D. No. 720/2K5

Registered on 04-07-2002

Date of Decision 13-3-2006

Ram Milan son of Shri Windha Deen, R/o House No. 267, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh. . . Petitioner

Versus

Principal General Manager, Sector 18, Telc Communication Chandigarh . . . Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman :	Nemo
For the Management	Mr. G. C. Babbar, Advocate

AWARD

The Government of India vide Notification No. L-40012/13/2002-IR (DU) dated 03-06-2002 referred the following matter for the adjudication of this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Management of Department of Telecom, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Ram Milan I/R w.e.f. 28-2-99 is just and legal ? If so to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

The notice of the reference was given to the parties. The workman appeared through his representative whereas the Management appeared through counsel. The workman

filed his statement of claim of 11th of February 2003, to which the Management filed the reply on 3rd of June 2003. The Management also placed on record photo copies of the agreement and that of judgment of the Delhi High Court besides, photo copies of letter, Annexure R-3 and office Memorandum R-4. The workman filed rejoinder as well as his affidavit. The case was being listed for the affidavit of the Management when the case was transferred from CGIT-cum-Labour Court-I to this Court. The perusal of file shows that the workman has absented from Court appearance both in person and through his representative. The Court issued notice to the workman under R/C and it was served upon the workman, but despite that the workman did not appear in the case. On the receipt of reference, by transfer, in this Court, fresh notices were issued to the workman, but he did not respond and that has led, the Court to believe that the workman is not interested to prosecute his case. The claim of the workman that he had worked for the Management from 13th of January 1997 to 28th February 1999 has remained unsubstantiated since the workman has not chosen to appear and produce the evidence in support of his claim. The affidavit filed by him has remained unproved as assertions made by him, in the affidavit have not been tested on the touchstone of the cross-examination. The Court has waited for the workman for these six months and in all for more than year, but without any response from the workman. There is no evidence on record to show that the termination of services of the workman by the Management, w.e.f. 28th of February 1999 was infact there and if so, that was not just and legal. In the circumstances, the reference is answered in these terms. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and file be consigned to record after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1592.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (d) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. — दिनांक 17-10-2005 द्वारा प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, हैदराबाद जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविस्ति 12 में शामिल है, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 17-10-2005 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (d) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त

अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 17-4-2006 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा.सं. एस-11017/8/97-आई.आर. (पी.एल.)]
जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1592.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so requires that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the Clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. — dated 17-10-2005 the service in the Security Printing Press, Hyderabad which is covered by item 12 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 17th October, 2005.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of Clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 17th April, 2006.

[F. No. S-II1017/8/97-IR (PL)]
J. P. PATI, Jr. Secy.

शुद्धि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1593.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II खण्ड-3, उप-खण्ड-(ii) दिनांक 06 अगस्त, 2005 के पृष्ठ संख्या 9041 पर प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्या : एस-38013/36/2005-एस.एस.-1 का.आ. संख्या : 2793, दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2005 में राजस्व ग्राम “कानाडेव” के स्थान पर “कानाडेव”

तथा

Revenue Village “Farana” के स्थान पर “Farara” एवं “Kanddeo” के स्थान पर “Kanadeo” पढ़ा जाए।

[एस.-38013/36/2005-एस.एस.-II]
के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

शुद्धि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1594.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II खण्ड-3, उप-खण्ड-(ii) दिनांक 06 अगस्त, 2005 के पृष्ठ संख्या 9041 पर प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्या : एस-38013/35/2005-एस.एस.-1

का.आ. संख्या : 2794, दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2005 में राजस्व ग्राम "जौम"
के स्थान पर "चौमू" पढ़ा जाए।

[सं. एस.-38013/35/2005-एस.एस.-I]
के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1594.—In the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment Published in the Gazette of India Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated 6th August, 2005 vide S.O. No. 2798, the word "Part" shall be substituted by the word "Park".

[No. S-38013/39/2005-SS-I]
K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1595.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1138/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30011/14/2004-आई आर (विविध)]
बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th April, 2006

S.O. 1595.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1138/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of O. N. G. C. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-4-2006.

[No. L-30011/14/2004-IR (M)]
B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, SECTOR 18, CHANDIGARH

Shri Kuldip Singh, Presiding Officer.

Case No.1138/2005
Registered on 23-9-2005/6-7-2004
Date of Decision 16-1-2006

Sh. Bhikha Ram S/o Sh. Padam Nath C/o Suresh Kumar, General Secretary ONGC Mazdoor Union, Dhaban Mandi (HP)
.....Petitioner

V/S.

The Manager, ONGC, Northern Regional Business Centre, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, Dehradun
... Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman :	Mr. M. S. Gorski
For the Management	Mr. I. S. Sidhu, Advocate

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred the following matter for the adjudication of this Tribunal vide their order No. L-30011/14/2004-IR(M) Dated 4-6-2004;

"Whether the action of the Management of Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. Tel Bhawan, Dehradun in terminating the services of Sh. Bhikha Ram S/o Sh. Padam Nath, Ex-Contingent Worker (unskilled) w.e.f. 1-10-2003 without any notice and without any payment of retrenchment compensation, is illegal and unjustified ? If so, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from which date ?"

The workman continues to be absent. The Management appears through counsel. On the last date of hearing the counsel appearing for the workman stated at bar that the workman is not interested to prosecute this case, therefore, the same may be decided as not pressed. So as to verify the facts the Court issued notice to the workman under registered cover on 14-12-2005. The notice has been received back with the endorsement of postal authorities that the workman has left without address. On record there is no other address of workman on which effort can be made to serve him. This also supports the claim of the counsel of the workman that the workman is not interested to prosecute the case.

The appropriate Government desired to know whether the action of the Management of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited Odmas Tel Bhawan Delhi, in terminating the service of the workman with effect from 1st of October 2003 was without any notice and payment of compensation, thus the same was illegal and unjustified. There is no evidence on record to hold that the workman had worked for the Management and the Management violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act by terminating his service and thus his termination from service was illegal. Hence the reference is answered that there is nothing on record to show that the services of the workman were terminated by Management on 1st October 2003 and the said order was illegal and unjustified. The award is passed in these words. Let a copy of it be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and the file be sent to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1596.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय तेल निगम के प्रबंधनतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30015/7/2001-आई आर (विविध)]
बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th April, 2006

S.O. 1596.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 27/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of The Indian Oil Corporation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-4-2006.

[No. L-30015/7/2001-IR (M)]
B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-27/2001

Reference No. L-30015/7/2001-IR (M)

The President,
Rajasthan Indian Oil Corporation Karamchari Sangh,
Benn Chorha, Post Danta,
Distt. Ajmer (Raj.) Applicant-Association

Versus

1. The Indian Oil Corporation,
Through The General Manager,
Kailash Building, 8th Floor,
Kastoomba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi.
2. The Senior Operation Manager,
Indian Oil Corporation Refinery Division,
Pipe Line, Sandra,
Distt. Pali (Raj.) Non-applicants

PRESENT

Presiding Officer : Sh. R. C. Sharma

For the applicant : Sh. Yogesh Sharma

For the non-applicants : Sh. S. Kasliwal & Ms. Hema Joshi.

Date of award : 08-3-2006

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-sections 1 & 2 (A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"Whether the demand of Rajasthan Indian Oil Karamchari Sangh, Danta, Distt. Ajmer regarding regularization of services of 13 contract labourers in the establishment of Indian Oil Corporation, SMPL Pipe Line w.e.f. 1-9-1995 who have worked for 10 years or more is legal and justified ? If so, to what relief is union concerned entitled ?"

2. The applicant-association has pleaded in its claim statement that its all 13 members were initially employed as Watch & Ward (Watchman) either in the year 1981 or 1982 or 1983 and they were continuously performing their jobs either on the roll of the Indian Oil Corporation (for short, the Corporation) or of the contractor and their duty was of perennial nature. It is further stated that microwave repeaters were erected through the contractor, which were subsequently handed over to the Corporation, which appointed the staff to operate them and the work was taken from the workmen in question through the bogus contract entered between the Corporation and the contractor, which is camouflage to exploit the workmen. The Association has also pointed out that it unsuccessfully preferred a writ petition before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court and being aggrieved against the order it preferred a DB Special Appeal, which was disposed of vide order dated 6-3-1995 directing the Corporation that if any connected workmen had performed the job of Watch & Ward for a period of 10 years or more, their services shall be regularized and they shall be paid the salary of Class IV employee w.e.f. 12-2-1990. On non-compliance of this order, the Association also filed a contempt petition, which was decided by the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court vide order dated 16-9-96 granting three months's time to the Corporation to comply with the order passed by the DB. It is further averred that the Corporation had preferred a Special Leave Petition against the said order before the Hon'ble Supreme Court which was dismissed vide order dated 14-7-1995. Thus, the order dated 16-3-95 has attained the finality.

3. The Association has further averred that the workmen have worked more than 10 years with the Corporation through the contractors, who have been changed during this period on 4 times and the workmen carried out the functions as assigned by the Corporation. It is also focused that the notification dated 9-12-1976 issued in the year 1976 by the Government of India prohibits the contract labourers for Watch & Ward work. Elaborating the assignment of work to the contractors it is further stated that till 1984 the said contract was given to Indian

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Telephone Industries (ITI) and thereafter w.e.f. 1985 it was given to the Expert Security Services (ESS) which remained valid up to 1988. The concerning whole record e.g., muster roll was maintained by the Corporation and at a particular stage when the workmen could have been employed elsewhere their services were discontinued w.e.f. 1-9-85 simply to avoid the implementation of the order dated 6-3-1995. The Association, therefore, has urged that the Corporation may be directed to regularize the services of the connected workmen to the post of Class IV employees from the year 1990 with all consequential benefits.

4. Resisting the claim the non-applicants in their written-counter have raised a few preliminary objections that there does not exist any Industrial Dispute within the meaning of Section 2(K) of the Act, that the Corporation was never the employer of any of the workmen and that the dispute has not been espoused by the workmen of the Corporation or by any Union of the workmen of the Corporation. They have averred that the Turn Key Project for setting up the UHF Telecommunication System was given to ITI in 1980. It included the setting up of microwave repeater stations and the ITI handed over the system to the Corporation on 15-2-1985 for operation. On taking the charge by the Corporation it was decided that the repeater stations be kept under periodic surveillance to prevent theft/damage to the stations and M/s ESS were engaged to undertake the surveillance of such stations. It worked from 1-4-1985 to 31-12-1988 and M/s United Security Organization (USO) were awarded the job of surveillance w.e.f. 1-1-89 till 31-8-1995 when the said contract was terminated and the surveillance security was discontinued.

5. It is further stated that 15 contract labourers of the Rajasthan Indian Oil Corporation Karamchari Sangh filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court for their regularization as Watch & Ward of the Corporation and the Hon'ble DB vide its order dated 6-3-95 directed the Corporation to decide their representation as to whether they had worked as Watch & Ward for a period of 10 years or more and if it is found that if a workman has not worked with them continuously for 10 years he will not be entitled for regularization. The Corporation unsuccessfully filed SLP against the said direction and thereafter pursuant to the directions of the DB the letters were issued on behalf of the Corporation to the workmen to furnish the proof of all the services rendered by them. Out of 15 persons, only 14 workmen filed the documents in support of their representations and on considering them the Chief Operations Manager found them unsatisfactory. The Union thereafter preferred a contempt petition before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court which was disposed of with a direction to reconsider them within a period of three months.

6. Subsequently the fresh representations were invited and a high powered committee was constituted to re-examine the matter. The workmen submitted the

representations and the detailed enquiries were conducted into the matter. The high powered committee came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence that any of the 14 members of the applicant-association had worked with the Corporation for a period of 10 years or more.

7. Elaborating the facts in the written-counter under the heading 'Parawise Reply', the non-applicants have asserted that the workmen's claim is frivolous; the cut off date as mentioned in the reference is contrary to the directions of the Hon'ble Court contained in its order dated 6-3-1995 and the claims of only those persons who had completed 10 years of continuous service as on 6-3-1995 as Watch & Ward were required to be considered for regularizing their services. The non-applicants have denied that the duties performed by the connected workmen is perennial in nature and have stated that the certificate of work experience are absolutely fabricated, that these documents do not display that the 13 workmen out of them had worked with the Corporation and that only 7 persons out of these 13 persons have filed the documents in support of their documents. It has also been alleged that even in terms of the decision of the Hon'ble DB, the workmen are not entitled to be regularized and that at no point of time the non-applicants have any privity of contract of employment with the workmen as shown in Ex. 1 and 2. They have further stated that there was no direct control of Corporation's officers over the personnel employed by the contractors and the workmen have manipulated the documents which they have submitted in their support. The non-applicants have emphatically denied that the workmen indicated in Ex. 1 and 2 never worked for the Corporation either directly or through the contractor for a period of 10 years. Challenging the applicability of the notification dated 9-12-76, it is stated that it is applicable only in those cases where the workman is deputed on contract for the purpose of watching the building and it has no application to the present controversy.

8. In the rejoinder, the applicant-association reiterating the facts as narrated in the claim statement has stated that the cut off date 1-9-1995 as mentioned in the reference is absolutely correct since the members of the Union continued their work with the Corporation up to 1-9-1995 and that the allegation that the certificates produced by the applicant-association are fabricated is baseless.

9. On the pleading of the parties, the following points for determination were framed:—

- I. Whether there does not exist "industrial dispute" as defined under Section 2(K) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? If yes, the effect thereof.
- II. Whether the contract between the contractor and the IOC is merely a camouflage to exploit the members of the Union?

- III. Whether the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute for the reasons mentioned in para 1 of preliminary objections taken in reply to the claim ?
- IV. Whether thirteen members of the union mentioned in the annexure with the reference were appointed in the year 1981 or 82 or 83 and they discharged their duties continuously with the respondents either on their roll or on the roll of the contractor on the post of Watch & Ward on different microwave repeaters ?
- V. Whether the labourers mentioned in the annexure to the reference are entitled for regularization in the establishment of IOC ?
- VI. To what relief the union or members thereof mentioned in the annexure to the reference are entitled ?
10. In the evidence, the applicant-association has placed on record the affidavits of WW-1 Manaram Meena, WW-2 Kera Ram, WW-3 Laxman Singh, WW-4 Badrilal, WW-5 Malaram, WW-6 Bhairo Singh, WW-7 Bane Singh, WW-8 Bhagwan Sahai & WW-9 Narayan Singh. In the rebuttal, the counter-affidavit of MW-1 BD Dayal, Chief Operation Manager and MW-2 S. Das Gupta, Chief Manager have been brought on the record. All these witnesses were cross-examined by the respective opposite representative. Both the parties have also chosen to lead the documentary evidence on the record.

11. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under:—

Point Nos. II & IV

12. Since identical questions of fact and law are involved in both these points, they are being discussed together.

13. The factual background sans the unnecessary details of the dispute is that the Turn Key Project for setting up the UHF telecommunication system of SMP was given to ITI in 1980 which included the setting up of microwave repeater stations and this system was handed over to the Corporation on 15-2-1985 for operation. Since the system was not functioning to the satisfaction of the Corporation, it executed a separate contract with ITI for the technical maintenance of the system until its operation stabilized. ITI continued to maintain the system until 31-3-1989. On considering that the microwave repeater stations be kept under periodic surveillance, ESS were engaged by the Corporation to undertake the surveillance of microwave repeater stations from the period 1-4-1985 to 31-12-1988 and thereafter it was assigned to the USO from 1-1-1989 to 31-8-1995. Since 1-9-1995, the surveillance of microwave repeater stations was considered to be no longer necessary, it was discontinued. It is asserted on behalf of the

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association that the workmen have worked on the post of Watch & Ward on different microwave repeater stations for the Corporation for a long duration and that they are entitled for the regularization. Such workers are 13 in total, as exhibited in the list Ex. W-1 and the table Ex. W-2 details their particulars of employment by the contractors for carrying out the aforesaid job.

14. The present controversy had arisen before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur Bench and the Hon'ble DB while disposing of the controversy vide its order Ex. W-20 dated 6-3-1995 has observed as below:—

“Under these circumstances, even these persons have been employed by the contractors and no relationship of master and servant has been established in between the IOC and labourers who are engaged for the said purpose, still if those persons are working for more than 10 years or over a period of 10 years, then their services deserve to be regularized by the IOC in view of the decision rendered by their Lordship of Hon'ble Supreme Court in RK Panda and Ors. Vs. Steel Authority of India and Ors. reported in JT 1994(4) SC 151.”

15. The Hon'ble Court has also left it open to the Corporation to decide whether the workmen had worked as Watch & Ward for a period of 10 years or more irrespective of the fact as to whether they worked at the same place or at different places and has further directed that if such workmen have worked for 10 years or more then their services will be regularized as they have performed their duties for the Corporation.

16. The corporation aggrieved with the aforesaid order had preferred the Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Apex Court, which was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court vide its order dated 14-7-1995. Thereafter the association filed a contempt petition against the Corporation whereby Hon'ble DB while rejecting the association plea of contempt has reiterated the observations made by the Hon'ble DB in its order Ex. W-20 and granted three months more time to comply with the directions rendered by the Hon'ble DB in its order Ex. W-20 dated 6-3-1995.

17. Thus, in the light of these observations made by the Hon'ble DB, the prime question which emerges for determination is as to whether the workmen in question have worked continuously for 10 years or more as contract labourers for the Corporation.

18. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record.

19. The Id. representative for the association contends that the names of the workmen as exhibited in the charts W-1 and W-2 have not been disputed, that the 9 workmen out of 13 have been examined by the association

who have completed over 10 years of the service and on the basis of the certificates issued by the different contractors and communication of the Corporation, it is well proved that they have completed more than 10 years of service with the Corporation. The Id. representative for the association has placed his reliance on the certificates issued by the ITI, the PF deduction record and attendance sheets and has asserted that each workman who have examined himself before the court has completed over 10 years of service with the Corporation.

20. Per contra, the Id. representative for the Corporation contends that the workmen have based their claim as the contract labourers and they have agitated that the contracts assigned to ITI, ESS and USO are bogus and camouflage. The Corporation had awarded the contracts to ITI for commissioning the pipe line projects and for maintaining it, which required engagement of technical people and remaining two contractors are security services. The Id. representative further contends that there was no nexus of employer and employee between the two and no representation could be filed on behalf of these organizations that the workmen worked with the Corporation. The Id. representative has also asserted that the workmen have not produced any appointment letter or contract in support of their submission.

21. Assailing the period of employment for 10 years or more alleged to have been completed by the workmen, the Id. representative submits that none of the workmen who has been examined, has completed 10 years of continuous service. The Id. representative has assailed too the genuineness of the certificates and the other documents relied upon by the association.

22. I have bestowed my anxious consideration to the rival contents and have carefully gone through the judicial pronouncements referred to before me.

23. In the evidence, the workmen have testified respectively that they were employed by the contractors in question as Watch & Ward who had performed the job for the Corporation and they have completed over 10 years of continuous service. The case of each workman is examined as below :

WW-1 Manaram

24. Manaram has deposed in his evidence that on 1-9-1983 he was engaged at Pindwara and it is asserted on behalf of the association that he has completed 11 years and 10 months of service with the Corporation. The association in support of the case has adduced Ex. W-3, certificate of service for the period from October 1983 to February 1985 which has been issued by the ITI. It says that Manaram had worked with ITI as temporary mazdoor at Pindwara microwave repeater station for the above said period. The another document relied upon by the association is Ex. W-11, the certificate of antecedence

issued by the ESS on 26-2-1985, which shows that he was working under the employment of ESS in the year 1985. Similarly Ex. W-25 is a set of attendance sheets commencing from 4-10-1983 to 27-12-1985 whereon the name of the workman is borne out. The Committee Report Ex. R-2, at its page 62, contains a certificate issued by the ITI which states that Shri Manaram worked with ITI as temporary mazdoor from March, 1985 to 1988. Ex. W-33 is a letter addressed by the authority of the PF Department to the Assistant GF Commissioner which indicates that the PF amount of the workers enlisted in the Ex. W-3 has been deposited for the period 1-1-1989 to 31-8-1995 who were working with ESO. At serial No. 2 figures the name of the workman. It is, thus, evident that during the aforesaid period the workman was employed by the ITI, ESS and USO who had continuously performed the job for the Corporation for over 10 years.

WW-2 Kera Ram

25. He is stated to have been employed on 1-1-81 at Chandawal and it has been contended that he completed nearly 14 years of service for the Corporation. Ex. W-7 is a certificate of service issued by the ITI which verifies that he worked from 1-6-82 to 25-1-85 with ITI on microwave repeater station. Ex. W-8 is another certificate of service issued by the Triveni Structural Limited, which speaks that the workman has worked as Watchman at Salaya Mathura Pipeline LOC from 1-1-81 to 31-5-82. Ex. W-13 is the certificate which discloses that he was employed by ESS for the said job from 26-2-85 to 31-12-88. Ex. W-33, as stated earlier, is the record of PF department, which indicates that the workman had worked with USO from 1-1-89 to 31-8-95 and in the list at serial No. 7 ranks the name of the workman. This fact has been further fortified by the affidavit of Sh. Nirbhay Kumar, a management officer. Evidently, with the assistance of these documents the workman has completed nearly 14 years and 8 months of continuous service for the Corporation.

WW-3 Laxman Singh

26. The initial date of his employment is 5-8-83 at Saradhana and it is alleged that he has completed nearly 12 years of service for the Corporation. The workman in his deposition has stated that he was employed by ITI from 5-8-83 to 25-2-85, by the ESS from 26-2-85 to 31-12-88 and by the USO from 1-1-89 to 31-8-95. In support of his case, the association has relied upon Ex. W-9, W-32 to W-37 and the committee report R-4.

27. Ex. W-9 is the certificate issued by the ITI which says that he has worked with it from 5-8-83 to 25-2-85. Ex. W/32—36, the record of the PF department discloses that he worked with USO from 1-1-89 to 31-8-95 and his name appears at serial No. 8 in the list. Thus, on the basis of these documents, obviously the workman worked nearly 8 years and 3 months.

28. The ld. representative for the association has invited my attention towards the committee report R-4 at its page No. 55 and has contended that this identity card was issued by ESS with regard to his employment from 1985 to 1988. He has also drawn my attention towards page No. 56 of this report which also contains the identity card and according to the ld. representative's submission it was issued by the USO for the period 1989 to 1995. Indicating towards the attendance sheet available at pages No. 38 to 41, the ld. representative submits that they show that he was employed from 1984 to December, 1988. The ld. representative has also relied upon the log book/battery register available at pages No. 62 to 108. On a meticulous examination of these documents, I find that the identity cards available at pages No. 55 and 56 do not indicate the period of their employment. It cannot be ascertained also from them as to who was the issuing authority of these cards. Similarly, the attendance sheets available at pages 38 to 41 only indicate that they relate to microwave repeater station, but the period to which they refer cannot be known. The purported log book relates to the year 1988 which bears the name of the workman. Even if the period of one year i.e. 1988 is included with the aforesaid period, it comes to 8 years and 3 months and it is found that the workman has not completed 10 years of service with the Corporation. Thus, the association has not adduced sufficient evidence to establish the case of Laxman Singh that he has completed 10 years of continuous service.

WW-4 Badrilal

29. The association has placed its reliance upon Ex. W-10, W-14 and W-32 to W-37. Ex. W-10 is the certificate of service issued by ITI which verifies that he has worked with it from 1-10-82 till 1-2-85. Ex. W-14 is the certificate of antecedents issued by the ESS which exhibits that he was employed from 26-2-85 to 31-12-88. Similarly, the record of PF department from Ex. 32—36 indicates that he has worked with USO from the period 1-1-89 to 31-8-95 and his name figures at serial no. 11 of the list. It is thus crystal clear that the workman has performed the job for the Corporation for nearly 12 years and 9 months.

WW-5 Malaram

30. It has been contended on behalf of the association that he was employed at Sadri who has completed over 12 years of service for the Corporation. In support of his case, the applicant-association has brought on the record Ex. W-4, Ex. W-32 to W-37 and has also placed reliance on the committee report R-9.

31. Ex. W-4 is the certificate of service issued by the ITI which shows that he has worked from August, 1982 to February, 1985 with it on microwave repeater station. Ex. 32-36. record of PF department indicates that he has worked with USO from 1-1-89 to 31-8-95 and it has been further corroborated by the affidavit Ex. W-37 of Sh. Nirbhay Kumar. On the basis of these documents he has

thus worked for a period of about 9 years and 3 months. The ld. representative for the association has relied upon the certificate dated 10-2-1990 issued by the ITI available at page 40 of R-9 which says that Malaram is working as Chowkidar in Sadri microwave repeater station. But it does not specifically point out the period of his employment and if the year 1990 is taken into consideration then apparently this period has already been included as a period of employment from 1-1-1989 to 31-8-1995. Thus, the submission of the ld. representative for the association that it relates from the period 1985 to 1988 does not find assistance from this document.

32. The ld. representative for the association has also placed his reliance upon the log book available at pages no. 41 to 68 and has contended that according to these documents the workman had worked from 1985 to 1988. But the contention of the ld. representative is difficult to be accepted since the purported log book neither discloses the name of the workman nor the period of employment can be ascertained from it. As such, the association has also failed to establish that the workman Malaram had completed 10 years of service for the Corporation.

WW-6 Bhairao Singh

33. It has been contended on behalf of the workman that he has completed a length of service of 11 years and 8 months on microwave repeater station for the Corporation. the association has placed its reliance upon Ex. W-24, W-12 and W-32 to W 37.

34. Ex. W-24 is the certificate of service issued by the ITI which says that he has worked from December 1983 to February 1985 with it. Ex. W-12 is the certificate of his antecedents as guard issued by the ESS from 25-2-1985 to 31-12-1988. Similarly Ex. 12 to Ex. 36, the PF Department record, discloses that he worked with the USO from 1-1-1989 to 31-8-1995 and in the list the name of the workman ranks at serial no. 3. On the basis of these documents, it is well-established that the workman had rendered the continuous service of nearly 11 years and 9 months for the Corporation on the microwave repeater station.

WW-7 Bene Signh

35. The ld. representative for the association has contended that the workman has completed 10 years of service with the Corporation and has placed his reliance on the record of PF Department and the Committee report R-2G.

36. Ex. W-32 to 36, the record of the PF Department shows that this workman has worked with USO from 1-1-1989 to 31-8-1995, which is further fortified by the affidavit of Shri Nirbhay Kumar. Thus, he has completed nearly 7 years with the assistance of this record. The ld. representative has drawn my attention towards the noting

dated 23-3-1985 available at page 49 of R-2/G which says that this workman has been recruited for Abu Hill from 18-9-1985. It has been signed by the concerned officer on 24-9-1995. It, therefore, does not lead to infer any period of his employment. At the most, it can be presumed that during the month of September 1985, he was under the employment of the contractor. The another document relied upon by the association is a gate pass dated 1-8-86 available at page 37 of the report which has been issued in favour of the workman, which too does not contain the period of employment except that it can be inferred from it that he was employed as a security guard in the month of August 1986. At page 57 of the report is also available the gate pass dated 1-9-1989 and the another gate pass of the Corporation bears the date 10-3-1990. Thus, these gate passes only suggest that in the particular month which they bear respectively, the workman was working for the Corporation, since they have been issued by the Corporation. But these documents do not disclose the period of his employment. As such, the submission advanced on behalf of the association is not strengthened and on the basis of these documents the association has failed to prove that the workman had put in 10 years of continuous service for the Corporation at the microwave repeater station.

WW-8 Bhagwan Sahai

37. It is submitted on behalf of the applicant association that he was employed on 2-3-1985 at Manpuria who has completed 10 years and 5 months of service for the Corporation. Ex. 32 and Ex. 33, the record of the PF Department, indicates that the workman has performed the job with USO from 1-1-1989 to 31-8-1995 for the Corporation and his name figures at serial number 14. This fact is further fortified by the affidavit Ex. W-37 of Shri Nirbhay Kumar, the Additional Director. The another document relied upon by the association is the committee report R-12 wherein at page 44 is available the certificate of service dated 1-10-1988 issued by the ITI stating that Shri Bhagwan Sahai has worked with it from 2-3-1985 to 1-10-1988. Thus, on the basis of these documents, the workman has completed nearly 10 years and 3 months. Though the Ld. representative for the association has also placed reliance on the log book available at pages 46 to 59 and 62 to 100 respectively but from the perusal thereof no duration of working can be ascertained. It is, therefore, clear from the documents Ex. W-32 to Ex. W-33 and the certificate of service contained in the Committee Report R-12 that the workman had put in continuous service of over 10 years for the Corporation.

WW-9 Narayan Singh

38. The Ld. representative for the workman submits that his date of initial appointment is 22-4-1985, who was employed at Dhasukh, who has completed nearly 10 years and 4 months. In support of the submission, the Ld.

representative has relied upon the Committee report R-11 and the record of the PF Department. Ex. W-32 to Ex. W-33, record of PF Department indicates that the workman was employed by the USO from 1-1-1989 to 31-8-1995 whose name appears at serial number 12 of the list. It is further supported by the affidavit Ex. W-37 of Nirbhay Kumar. The other documents referred to on behalf of the association are the identity cards issued by the ESS which are available at pages no. 32 to 142 of the Committee report, but on a peep at these documents no definite period of service can be find out. The association has also indicated the log books available at pages no. 72 to 91, 92 to 99, 100 to 118, 119 to 129 and 145 to 150 by contending that these log books have been signed by the workman as well as by the inspecting officer of the IOC.

39. A look at the log book/battery book for the year 1985-86 available at pages 72 to 91 which has been signed by the workman suggests that he was working for the Corporation during this period. The log book for the year 1987 which is available at pages 1992-99 also points out the employment of the workman. Thus, even if these two years are counted along with the aforesaid period of 6 years 8 months, the number of years is found to be 8 years and 8 months. From the log book available at pages 100 to 118, 119 to 129 and 145 to 150 and the identity card at page 142, the period of service cannot be found out. On a careful scrutiny of this record, it appears that the workman has not completed 10 years of service for the Corporation and the association has failed to establish his claim.

40. Coming to the oral testimony of WW-3 Laxman Singh, WW-5 Mala Ram, WW-7 Bane Singh and WW-9 Narayan Singh, their deposition is indefinite and vague. It, therefore, flows from the aforesaid discussion based upon the materials available on the record that the workmen WW-1 Manaram, WW-2 Kairaram, WW-4 Badriram, WW-6 Bhairo Singh and WW-8 Bhagwan Sahai have completed over ten years of continuous service which they have rendered for the non-applicant Corporation, whereas the association has failed to establish the factum of completion of 10 years service with regard to WW-3 Laxman Singh, WW-5 Mala Ram, WW-7 Bane Singh and WW-9 Narayan Singh.

41. The oral evidence of these three workmen too have not been corroborated by any cogent documentary evidence so as to strengthen their claims respectively. As such, simply on the strength of their deposition their claim cannot be accepted.

42. The Ld. representative for the Corporation has contended that the workmen had not worked for the Corporation and the certificates available on the record have not been proved at all, which cannot be relied upon. He has further contended that the workmen who had worked for a period of 3 years with ITI, this period should be excluded as they were the contractors of a different

Government organisation and they cannot avail two benefits simultaneously.

43. So far as the factum of performing the duties by the workmen for Corporation is concerned, the workmen in their cross-examination have respectively relied to the questions put on behalf of the Corporation that their work was supervised by the Officers of the Corporation. Apart it, this fact could never be disputed that the workmen were employed by the contractors, yet they were performing their duties as Watch & Ward for keeping the surveillance on the microwave repeater stations. As such, on the strength of the evidence gathered on the record it; cannot be accepted that the workmen in question were not functioning for the Corporation.

44. Pondering over the issue of genuineness of the certificates adduced on the record, these certificates have been issued by the contractors/organizations and the record maintained by them as discussed supra, were even considered by the High Powered Committee and on the basis of the analytical examination supra they have been found genuine. These are the photocopies which are admissible under the Act and no fact has been surfaced on record which may cast upon them any shadow of doubt towards their genuineness. It is also difficult to be persuaded by the submission advanced on behalf of the Corporation that the period of workmen's three years service with ITI should be excluded, because this Tribunal has to adjudicate the continuous service of 10 years rendered by the workmen as contract labourers for the Corporation under the terms of the reference, and as such, this submission cannot be sustained.

45. It has also been contended on behalf of the Corporation that the workmen have failed to establish the relationship of employer and employees and the Ld. representative for the Corporation has placed his reliance on (2004) 3SCC 514.

46. Firstly, as stated earlier, this tribunal has to examine the issue as to whether the workman as the contract labourers have completed continuous service of 10 years for the Corporation and under the terms of reference this question has been meticulously examined by me. Secondly, as per the dictum of the Hon'ble Apex Court in (2004) 3SCC 514. the supervision and control over the workmen is considered to be the *prima facie* test for determining the relationship of employment. Though the workmen in their cross-examinations have admitted respectively that they were paid the wages by the contractors, yet they have clearly stated that the supervision and control over them was exercised by the authorities of the Corporation. Therefore, even in the light of the referred to decision, the nexus of employer and employee between the contesting parties echoes. The submission canvassed on behalf of the Corporation, therefore, is found to be bereft of merit.

47. Turning to the next point raised on behalf of the association that the contracts assigned by the Corporation to the contractors are camouflage and sham, it can be pointed out that the Hon'ble DB in its order Ex. W-20 has made it crystal clear that the workmen are contract labourers and if they succeed to establish that they have worked for the Corporation for a period of 10 years or more, they would be entitled for the regularization of their services. In view of this observation made by the Hon'ble DB, this issue survives no more.

48. To conclude, the applicant association has succeeded in establishing the fact that the five workmen out of 9, as exhibited above, have completed 10 years of continuous service for the Corporation, while it could not be proved that the remaining four workmen have worked for a continuous period of 10 years for the Corporation. Both these points are disposed of in this manner.

Points No. I & III

49. The Id. representative for the Corporation contends that the association has to first establish that their existed relationship of employer and employees between the parties in view of the definition under Section 2 (K) of the Act and that it is not an industrial dispute since there was no relationship of employer and employees between the parties. The Ld. representative has drawn my attention towards the decisions reported in (1957) 1 LLJ 639, (1966) 68 PLR 103 and (1992) 2 LLJ 782.

50. In response, the Ld. representative for the association submits that the present controversy is an industrial dispute which has been referred to by the competent Government in pursuance of the observations made by the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court.

51. Section 2(K) of the Act lays down that an industrial dispute means any dispute between employer and employees which is connected with the employment or non-employment with the conditions of labour of any person. Since it has been observed by the Hon'ble DB in the order Ex. W-20 that in the event any workman has completed 10 years of continuous service for the Corporation as a contract labour, he would be entitled for his regularization which pertains to the issue of their employment and envisages a nexus of employer and employees between the parties. Adding to it, the applicant-association has espoused the cause of the workmen in relation to their entitlement and the terms of reference, too, are covered under the provision of Section 2 (K) of the Act. On these facts, the submission advanced on behalf of the Corporation does not derive any assistance from the decisions referred to before me. Accordingly, both these points are decided against the Corporation and in favour of the association.

Points No. V & VI

52. On account of the decision of point no. IV, the five workmen, viz., WW-1 Manaram, WW-2 Kairaram,

WW-4 Badri Lal, WW-6 Bhairo Singh and WW-8 Bhagwan Sahai are entitled to be regularized in the service as class 4 w.e.f. 1-9-1995 respectively.

53. Now, I advert to the entitlement of the workmen's arrears of the salary in capacity of 4th Class. It is revealed from the perusal of the order Ex. W-21 dated 10-9-1996 that the services of the workmen were discontinued w.e.f. 1-9-1995. The Hon'ble DB in its order Ex. W-20 dated 6-3-1995 has observed that in the event of regularizing the services of the workmen who have completed 10 years of continuous service for the Corporation then "they be paid salary of class IV employees from 12-2-90 i.e. from the date of filing the writ petition and arrears be paid to them after deducting payment already made to them....". Thus, following the observation made by Hon'ble DB. I deem it proper that the aforesigned 5 workmen are further entitled to get the salary of 4th class employees from 12-2-90 till the date of their employment and the arrears be paid to them after deducting payment already made to them as backwages.

54. The reference is answered in the affirmative in favour of the applicant-association and against the non-applicant Corporation and it is held that the demand of the applicant-association regarding regularization of services of five contract labourers, viz., Manaram, Kairaram, Badri Lal, Bhairo Singh and Bhagwan Sahai in the establishment of the Corporation w.e.f. 1-9-1995, who have worked for over 10 years is legal and justified. It is further held that they be paid salary of 4th class employee from 12-2-1990 till the date of their employment and the arrears be paid to them after deducting payment already made to them as backwages. Further the management directed is regularise their services and to pay the arrears of salary within a period of three months since the date of publication of the Award. The claim of remaining four workmen, viz., Laxman Singh, Malaram, Baney Singh and Narayan Singh are rejected. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

55. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1597.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 मई, 2006 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

"आन्ध्र प्रदेश- श्रीकाकुलम जिले के रणथलम मण्डल के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी राजस्व ग्राम-पैँडीभीमवरम, देवनिपालवलसा,

चिट्टिवलसा, बोइपालेम, नरुबु, अवकरच्चापालेम, मेंटाडा, बरसम, नेलिबाडा, पिशनी, कोस्ता, वेल्लभरावपेट, बंटुपल्ली, संचम, अर्जुनवलसा, गिरिवानिपालेम।"

[संख्या एस-38013/30/06-एस एस-I]
के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st May, 2006 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :

"All the area falling within the limits of Revenue Villages of Pydibhimavaram, Devanipalavalasa, Chittivalasa, Boyepalem, Naruvu, Akkayyapalem, Mentada, Varasam, Nelivada, Pishini, Kosta, Vellabharaopeta, Bantupally, Sancham, Arjunavalasa, Girivanipalem of Ranasthalam Mandal of Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh."

[No. S-38013/30/2006-S.S.-I]
K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1598.—जबकि मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कार्पोरेशन लि. (एतदुपरान्त उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एतदुपरान्त उक्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन दिया है।

और जबकि केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट की तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं हैं और कर्मचारी भी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एतदुपरान्त उक्त योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लाभ भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को 01-06-2006 से अगली अधिसूचना तक के लिए उक्त योजना के समस्त उपबंधों के प्रचालन से छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/01/2006-एस एस-II]
एस.डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1598.—Whereas M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in Section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the said scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby, exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provision of the said Scheme with effect from 01-06-2006, until further notification.

[No. S-35015/01/2006-S.S.-II]
S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1599.—जबकि मैसर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लि. (एतदुपरान्त उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एतदुपरान्त उक्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन दिया है।

और जबकि केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट की तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं हैं और कर्मचारी भी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952

(एतदुपरान्त उक्त योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लाभ भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

अतः, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतदुपरान्त उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को 01-06-2006 से अगली अधिसूचना तक के लिए उक्त योजना के समस्त उपबंधों के प्रचालन से छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/02/2006-एस एस -II]
एस.डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1599.—Whereas M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the said scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby, exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provision of the said Scheme with effect from 01-06-2006, until further notification.

[No. S-35015/02/2006-S.S.-II]
S.D. XAVIER, Under Secy.